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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the post office—whether it is directed to his name or another's, or whether it is subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

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SECOND EDITION.

"US REFORMERS."

Another Shining Light of Tildenism.

General George B. McClellan in the Toils.

GUILTY OF ACCEPTING BRIBES.

A Plain, Unvarnished Tale of Rascality.

Let the Hero of the Spade Come Off the Tilden Stump and Make an Explanation.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

NEW YORK, October 8, 1872.

The New York *Times* of to-morrow will publish the following: The following letters and memoranda have been for some time in our possession, and are now given to the public:

FROM GEORGE A. COWLES & CO. TO GENERAL GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN.

PHILADELPHIA, August 3, 1876.

General George B. McClellan, New York: For and in consideration of the sum of one dollar, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, we agree to pay you five per centum of any sums which may be paid to us by the War Department of the United States out of the future appropriations by Congress for the preservation of any clothing and equipage by our process." [Signed] GEORGE A. COWLES & CO.

FROM GEORGE W. BREGA (OF G. A. COWLES & CO.) TO GENERAL GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN, AGENT (MCCLELLAN'S FATHER IN-LAW.)

PHILADELPHIA, November 29, 1872.

My Dear General: Inclosed please find an agreement for General McClellan, in lieu of the one given him on the 3d of August last, and which I hope will be satisfactory. It doubles the amount. Try and see the Secretary and tell him that as an old friend I send you all our case, and that it is complete and satisfactory. [Here follow several lines which are illegible in the letter press copy.]

[Signed] GEORGE W. BREGA.

General R. B. Marcy, Washington D. C.

MEMORANDA OF CHECKS SENT TO GEORGE B. MCLELLAN

by George A. Cowles & Co., and drawn on the Girard National Bank of Philadelphia.

No. 345, May 27, 1873, $1,000.

No. 387, July 7, 1873, $1,500.

No. 415, August 28, 1873, $1,000.

No. 424, September 3, 1873, $875.

Total, $4,375.

On March 11, 1869, the firm of Cowles & Co., New York, the firm consisting of George A. Cowles, George W. Brega, L. H. Bacon and one other, whose name is not known, offered to prepare for the Government, free of charge, a certain quantity of army clothing and equipage for practical tests of the merits of their patent process against moths and mildew. The offer was accepted, the tests made, and after much lobbying in Congress the firm succeeded in getting $20,000 inserted in an appropriation bill to be expended in the application of their process. In addition to preserving clothing against destruction by moths, the firm claimed that their process was water repellant and would preserve canvas and equipage against mildew and rot. Tests have been made at the Schuylkill arsenal at Philadelphia, army officers being divided as to the worth of the process for repelling moths, but all agreeing that it was not water repellant. Through the assistance of skillful and experienced agents, the firm succeeded in obtaining, from 1870 to 1872, about two hundred and fifty thousand dollars from Congress for the use of their patent process. In the summer of 1872, Captain Alligood was assigned to duty at Schuylkill arsenal, and upon careful inspection discovered that the process was worthless as a moth preventive, and so reported to the War Department. This report excited the hostility of the firm, and shortly after it was made Captain Alligood was removed from Schuylkill arsenal and ordered to South Carolina, notwithstanding that he had been on duty at the former post only a few months. A few days after Alligood's removal, a board of three officers, consisting of Generals Marcy and Ingalls and Colonel Lee, was appointed to examine into the merits of the process, and this board unanimously recommended its continuance. The removal of Alligood had so frightened the officers of the Schuylkill arsenal that they were afraid to testify against the process, and the board had no difficulty in obtaining evidence favorable to its moth destroying qualities. General Meigs had been opposed to the introduction of the process, believing it to be worthless, but upon the report of this board he was induced to place in his annual estimates to Congress a sum to be expended in its application. Donn Piatt was the Washington agent of Cowles & Co. until 1874, up to which time Cowles & Co. succeeded in obtaining from the Government over four hundred thousand dollars. Piatt discovering that he was not being paid according to the agreement, complained to Cowles, when that gentleman informed him that there were expenses connected with the introduction of the process which must remain secret, because they would not bear Congressional investigation, and that certain of the board of army officers were expensive friends of the firm. This confession induced Piatt to regard the business as a fraud, and he so informed Cowles, and subsequently acquainted the Secretary of War with the confession made by Cowles. This caused the work to be stopped, but subsequently another commission, consisting of Generals Ingalls, Van Vliet and Saxton, were appointed to examine and report on the process. This commission, like the first, reported in its favor, and the work was again resumed, continuing till last year. In one of the appropriation bills for the last year it was provided that "no part of this sum shall be paid for the use of any patent process for the preservation of clothing from moth and mildew." Prior to June last, General Meigs was relieved from duty as Quartermaster General and was detailed for a tour of military inspection in Europe, and General Ingalls was made acting Quartermaster General. It was well known that the proviso above quoted was aimed directly at that process of Cowles & Co., and was specially inserted in the bill with the sanction of General Garfield, then chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, for the purpose of preventing further expenditure for the moth process of that firm. Notwithstanding that specific prohibition, General Ingalls gave to Cowles $39,000 for applying their process last year, and excuses his plain violation of the law upon the plea that the proviso did not prohibit the expenditure of money for the preservation of clothing, provided no money was paid by the Government for rowing to the men who might perform the work. The total amount obtained from the treasury by Cowles & Co. for the use of their process was $489,000. The matter was investigated by Clymer's committee at the last session of Congress, the committee finding that from a stated amount of $463,000 received by Cowles & Co., $295,000 was clear profit. Had the board of which General Marcy was President summoned Captain Alligood to testify in reference to the properties of the moth exterminator, it is probable the Treasury would have been protected against this wholesale pillage.

AN INTERVIEW WITH COWLES.

A reporter of the *Times* called on Mr. George A. Cowles at his residence in Philadelphia to ascertain what he had to say in regard to this matter. At first he was inclined to be non-communicative, but he finally gave his account of the affair substantially as follows: He admitted that the firm had paid money at various times to General McClellan in the form of checks, though he declined to allow the reporter to see the checks, which had been withdrawn from the Girard Bank, and intimated that they were not now in his possession. He positively denied, however, that these checks were given to General McClellan in payment for his influence with the United States Government in securing the contract for the company, and said that so far as he was aware, General McClellan had never used any such influence or spoken to any officer of the Government in relation to the moth exterminator. He said the money paid to General McClellan was solely and exclusively for his services in Europe in trying to induce the Prussian Government to investigate and test the merits of the moth exterminator, the company hoping that such influence to obtain a contract for supplying the articles to the Government. On being asked if General McClellan was successful in securing a contract, Mr. Cowles replied that he was not, but that he rendered the company important service to that end, and he had no doubt that he [Mr. Cowles] had gone to Europe as advised by McClellan and superintended in person the application of the moth exterminator, the company would have secured contracts from the Prussian, and perhaps from other European Governments. The reason he did not go to Europe, he said, was because he did not wish to leave the superintendance of the works here in inexperienced hands, and as the company were doing very well at home, he thought it would be better to let well enough alone. After being reminded of the fact that the letters from his firm to General McClellan spoke of certain percentages that were to be paid to McClellan, he was asked what percentage was referred to. He replied that it referred to percentage on moneys received from foreign contracts, in case General McClellan should be instrumental in securing any such contracts. It will be noticed that the first letter distinctly states that the five per cent. to be paid to McClellan is to be "on any sums that may be paid to us by the War Department of the United States out of the future appropriations by Congress for the preservation of any clothing and equipage by our process." The discrepancy between his statement and the letter of his firm was not called to the attention of Mr. Cowles, but it was asked how it happened that moneys were paid to General McClellan on such an agreement, when no contracts had been made with foreign Governments, and consequently no money received by the firm. In answer to this, he said that the company considered that General McClellan had rendered them valuable service in Europe by persuading the Prussian Government to investigate their moth exterminator, and that he ought to be paid, even though no contract had then been secured. Mr. Cowles said that the agreement with McClellan was made by his partner, Mr. Brega, and the letters above referred to were written by him, and that he (Cowles) did not see them till a long time afterward. Mr. Cowles several times reported the statement that all the money paid to him by General McClellan were paid solely for his services in Europe, and for nothing else.

Touching the credibility of this explanation, it is important to bear in mind the times at which the moneys were paid. By referring to the dates of the checks, it will be seen that they were all drawn in 1873, the first one on May 27th, and the last on September 2d of that year. Now General McClellan did not resign his position as Chief Engineer of the Dock Department in this city till April 30, 1873, and did not sail for Europe until October 8th of the same year. On that date he left New York with his family on the steamer Russia of the Cunard line, and remained abroad, traveling with his family, till September, 1875, when he returned in the steamer Bothnia. It appears therefore, if Mr. Cowles' statement be true, that the company commenced paying General McClellan percentages on foreign contracts not only before any such contracts were secured, but before the General had set his foot on European shores, or had an opportunity to expiate on the virtues of Cowles' moth exterminator to a single crowned head.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Eastern Peace Negotiations.

THE VERY LATEST.

LONDON, October 9.—A dispatch to the *Standard* from Ragusa reports that Moukhtar Pasha surprised the Montenegrins on Saturday, and carried three entrenched positions, but the Turkish troops were subsequently driven back. The Montenegrins have burned Spizza and other Turkish villages, and cut the telegraph wires between Trebinje and Mostar.

The *Standard's* Belgrade special says a Russian corps of telegraphers, having complete apparatus for field telegraphing, has been formed.

A Berlin dispatch to the *Standard*, which is confirmed by a semi-official statement in the *Post*, says the English Cabinet has made a formal proposal to the Powers for a conference. Austria urges a conference. In addition to this, both Powers agree to the necessity of a month's armistice. There is, therefore, reason to hope that Russia and England are not so diametrically opposed to each other as people believe. Russia insists on excluding Turkey from the Conference. Austria considers that the conference shall consist of Ambassadors representing the signatory Powers. Italy and France have given their consent to the conference. Germany's answer is expected soon.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says even if the Porte admitted it, Servia as a vassal state could not sit with Turkey, but Montenegro, which is recognized as independent, may participate in the conference. Regarding a regular armistice, the Turkish objection is being obliged to recognize Servia as a belligerent on equal terms, but the objection, it is believed, is not insurmountable.

M. Ristics has communicated Servia's willingness to accept an armistice of six weeks, provided a line of demarcation is drawn. The official answer to the proposals of the Powers, despite all former reports, has not yet been given by the Porte.

A dispatch to the *Times* from Constantinople says it is reported that ex-Sultan Murad is dying.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* states that the Czar's orders that no more Russian officers or soldiers remain on active duty be allowed leave of absence to go to Servia, is not in operation. The emigration continues at the rate of seven hundred or eight hundred a week. It is stated that Russia has offered Roumania absolute independence if Russian troops are allowed to march through Roumanian territory. The military preparations of Russia continue. It is an ugly sign that Russian reserves have been forbidden to leave the places of residence. The public in Russia look on war as probable. A panic exists on the St. Petersburg Exchange.

Right Hon. W. E. Forster, addressing his constituents at Bradford on Saturday supported Lord Derby's action on the Eastern question, and expressed the hope that the country would support it. He said that if Turkey refused England's proposals, he thought circumstances might arise in which joint intervention and possibly occupation by Austria, Russia and England might be demanded as a matter of duty.

LONDON, October 7.—A dispatch to the *Daily News* from Djunis states that the Turks attempted to break through the Servian environment on Friday. After making a considerable advance they were stopped, and a stubborn fight occurred, the result of which is unknown.

A Belgrade dispatch to the *News* says: Osman Pasha, with 20,000 men, has taken the offensive from the direction of Salta char. Its purpose is not known.

A Vienna special to the same paper reports that Bismarck has fully indorsed Andrassy's refusal of the proposal for a joint occupation of Turkish provinces. He is absolutely certain that Andrassy will resign if the occupation is resolved upon in higher quarters.

Great Britain.

THE EFFECT OF AMERICA'S PROTECTIVE TARIFF—SCULL RACE.

LONDON, October 7.—The Sheffield *Telegraph* to-day publishes the following: "In consequence of the injury to Sheffield trade by America's heavy protective duties, representations have been made to Earl Carnarvon, Secretary for the Colonies, suggesting that heavy import duties be imposed in retaliation on American produce, both in England and her colonies. To these representations Lord Carnarvon replied on Friday that: "As will be seen on reflection, the proposal is not one which her Majesty's Government could entertain."

R. W. Boyd, of Gateshead, beat J. H. Sadler, of Surbiton, by five lengths in a sculling race on the Thames, from Putney to Mortlake, to-day. The men started even in the betting, which had previously been six to four in favor of Sadler. The stakes were £200 a side.

China.

THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT APOLOGIZES FOR THE YUNNAN OUTRAGE.

SHANGHAI, October 7.—An Imperial edict has been published expressing regret for Mr. Margary's murder, and affirming the right of foreigners to travel through the country and enjoy the protection of the authorities. An Envoy with a letter of apology for the Yunnan outrage is to go to England at once.

Italy.

DISSOLUTION OF CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

ROME, October 7.—The Italian Chamber of Deputies has been dissolved, and new elections are ordered to be held at the beginning of November.

Denmark.

KING OF GREECE EN ROUTE FOR HOME.

COPENHAGEN, October 7.—The King of Greece left here yesterday on his way home.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-day—Rising followed by falling barometer, cool northerly winds, shifting to warmer southerly, and clear weather.

Baron Llogar, better known as Sir John Young, who was Governor General of Canada from 1868 to 1872, is dead.

The striking employees of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad still refuse to return to work at the reduction.

Sir Percy Egerton Herbert, member of Parliament for South Shropshire, and a Major General in the British army, is dead.

The large grain elevator of Otis & York, at Cleveland, caught fire at one o'clock this morning, and at last accounts was still burning. It will be a total loss.

OHIO.

Culmination of Tilden's Still Hunt.

A Horde of Eastern Ballot-Box Stuffers Turned Loose in the State.

Description of a Few of the Scoundrels.

THE PLAN OF THEIR OPERATIONS.

How They May Be Detected and Defeated.

Bulletin from the Republican State Committee.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

COLUMBUS, O., October 8, 1876.

Harry McCoy, Chairman of the Democratic Campaign Committee at Baltimore, is at the Neil House. Three accomplished managers of the New York city Democracy are also in the city. These four took charge of the Democratic management here on Thursday, and have been very active, particularly in the Eighth ward, where there are a large number of strangers. The Republican committee have perfectly reliable information that a large number of Democratic repeaters left New York and Baltimore for Ohio and Indiana on Friday night. Twenty-five of the most experienced left Baltimore on the Baltimore and Ohio road, tickets having been furnished to Cincinnati. They are accomplished in the fanatil and pudding tricks, by which five ballots are inserted for one. A large number of others were supplied for Toledo, Youngstown, Mercer county, Cleveland and Dayton. The principal men are as follows: Joseph H. Beard, thirty-eight years old, medium height, broad shoulders, full face, heavy black mustache, a genteel looking man when not drinking.

Richard Willing, thirty years, sickly looking, sunken cheeks, smooth face, about five feet six inches high, assisted Henry at the Grass street market riot.

John Mahoney, a heavy set man, full, smooth face, doorkeeper of the City Council, Baltimore.

James Busey, New York, a Seventeenth ward rough, five feet nine inches, broad shoulders, smooth face.

Wickley Cochrane, delicate build, in jail five months for shooting a man at the registration office.

Iggo Mulberty, a Third ward, New York rough, six feet high, a young man, smooth face.

Charles Merchant, about thirty five years, dark mustache, recently pardoned out of the Maryland Penitentiary.

Thomas Turpin, a Mash Market rough, a slim man about five feet ten, smooth face, a gambler by profession.

Boss Philips, heavy set, light mustache, five feet seven, a pedestaled convict. They are shadowed by Hardy and Cincinnati. It is suspected that Harry McCoy will join the Cincinnati to-morrow. He is a heavy set man, light mustache, full face, broad chest, high hat, tipped on one side, and would attract the attention of strangers. He is about thirty-five years of age. At this writing he is closeted with Thompson at the Democratic headquarters, the doors being closed and notice of "no admission" posted.

S. S. Mills, the inventor of the fantail trick, is now in Columbus, by which he secures the connivance of one of the inspectors of election, who slips the ballot half into the hole of the ballot box, when a confederate challenges the voter. In pulling the ticket half in the box, the inspector loosens his hold on the lower part of it. The peculiar paper springs open, and three tickets in the lower end of the box fall into the box. The "pudding" is similar, but contains only one ticket. It has been worked with great success in the East, but is new in Ohio. It may be defeated by requiring the inspector not to insert the ticket till the challenge is decided.

Several brass-knuck men accompany Mills. The committee issue to-morrow the following:

TO THE PEOPLE OF OHIO.

The evidences of contemplated fraud by Eastern Democratic roughs and ballot-box stuffers in various localities are so strong and unmistakeable that the Republican State Executive Committee feel justified in calling upon all electors who prize the purity of the ballot-box to turn out on Tuesday in their respective wards and townships, and see to it that these frauds are prevented, and the scoundrels engaged in their attempted perpetuation brought to punishment.

[Signed.] A. T. WIKOFF, Chairman.
J. C. DONALDSON, Secretary.

POLITICAL.

Ohio.

A REPUBLICAN CORRESPONDENT'S VIEWS OF THE SITUATION.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

MARION, MARION COUNTY, O., }
October 7th, 1876. }

Believing your readers would peruse with interest any information from this quarter just previous to the political battle to be decided on Tuesday next, I have taken pains to gather reliable data from different parts of the State; and, right here, I desire to say that victory is sure for the Republican party in the State. The battle has been a fine one, and every inch of ground has been contested by the leaders of the Democratic party, who, emboldened by the accidental success gained when the people of the country took an unfortunate Slip Van Winkle slumber, think that, by misrepresentation of facts, they can get another term of office and a little more "Swag" from Uncle Samuel's coffers.

All the "big guns" in their party have given Ohio a visit, and tried their rhetorical powers upon this people in as futile an effort as if their coming had been for the purpose of proving that white is black, and they generally returned to their homes convinced that Ohioans were a people endowed with good common sense, and that to prove a lie to them was a work not within their power. General Franz Sigel was one of the benighted who came primed not only with a "reform" speech in English but one also in German. It was a sad sight, and somewhat annoying to honest men who were in the mood to indulge in rough curiosity to hear what Sigel might have to say in defense of his desertion of the principles he so nobly fought for on the battlefield, to observe how miserably he naturally failed even to be intelligible, much less interesting, while rambling in an aimless manner through a very brief discourse. This speech occurred on Saturday last, and we learn of two other attempts of the General's in other parts of the State, which were likewise failures. Poor Sigel! He has allowed his jealous feelings to carry him to ruin. Snubbed, as he believed, by President Grant, he proposed, like many others, to hold the Republican party responsible for the acts of an individual.

Taking all in all, Ohio can be secured down as good for 12,000 to 15,000 Republican majority for the State ticket on Tuesday next, and a few thousand more in November.

BUCKEYE.

GREAT REPUBLICAN RALLY AT CADIZ,

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CADIZ, O., October 7, 1876.

Hon. L. Danford is addressing an audience so large that no house in town would hold it. A procession of two hundred and ninety torchlights paraded the streets. The enthusiasm is unbounded. Such a demonstration Cadiz has never before seen since 1856. The Democrats have been circulating a scurrilous supplement to-day, but it is too thin to do any harm. Captain Danford's majority will be double his majority of 1874. Harrison county will show a gain over last year of 200.

Georgia.

THE ELECTION.

ATLANTA, October 7.—The Democratic majority in ninety-two counties is 60,000. Forty-five counties to hear from will probably make the majority 80,000. The Legislature will stand: Senate, forty-three Democrats and one Republican. The House is Democratic, except six Republicans, including three colored.

Colorado.

THE REPUBLICAN VICTORY AT THE LATE ELECTION.

DENVER, COL., October 8.—Later returns from counties not heretofore officially reported only confirm the result in this State as heretofore reported in these dispatches. The aggregate of the Republican majority for members of the Legislature will be 2,000. This is probably due to the fact that the Legislature has the selection of the three electoral votes of Colorado for President. The Legislature is two thirds Republican in both branches.

DENVER, COL., September 8.—The Hon. Hugh Butler, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, makes the following report to-night from his standpoint: No returns from our election have been received since last night, except from Grand county. Yesterday the Republicans claimed the county by forty-five majority, but reliable returns just received through Hon. W. S. Rockwell, of Georgetown, give us the county by 108 majority. Returns, though not official, have been received from the following counties, and the figures given below, according to the most reliable advices, are in the main correct: Los Animos, 600 Democratic majority; Pueblo, 216; Huerfano, 225; Fremont, 13; Douglas, 28; Bent, 206; Jefferson, 54; Grand, 108; Conejos, 150; total, 1,600; Weed, 300 majority; Larimer, 60; Boulder, 428; Guifen, 261; Clear Creek, 31; Summit, 14; Elbert, 11; El Paso, 313; Costella, 75; Park, 13; Arapahoe, 380; total, 1,886; deduct Democratic majority, 1,600, and we have 286. The following counties are yet to be heard from: Lake, Hensdale, La Plata, San Juan and Arcguache, all of which Sa. claimed by us to be Democratic, except Saguache, and we estimate the probable majorities as follows: Hensdale, La Plata and San Juan, 563; Lake 50, total 550; Saguache, Republican 50; net Democrat majority 500; deduct Republican majority, 273, and we have 227, being the probable Democratic majority. Rio Grande was heard from last night, giving Routt, Republican, for Governor, five majority, and Patterson, Democrat, for Congress, 12 majority. The Democratic candidate for the Legislature was elected by 50 majority, so the county may be considered a stand off so far as the State ticket is concerned. It will thus be seen that the representative majorities are so close that the result of the count will not be known until the San Juan counties are heard from, and it is not likely that they will be heard from before to-morrow night, and perhaps not then. Comparisons have been made by the Republicans between this and the election of 1874, which are unfair and designedly calculated to mislead, and for the purpose of correction attention is called to the following facts for January or February, 1874: While Chaffee, Republican, was Delegate in Congress, Elbert, Governor Hall's Secretary, and others were removed. McCook was appointed in place of Elbert, but the confirmation was vigorously opposed by Chaffee. The contest between the President and Chaffee lasted for several months, resulting in the confirmation of McCook. This gave great offense to the Chaffee faction, and at the last arrival of McCook both parties struggled for the supremacy. The McCook faction was victorious, and nominated Bromwell for Congress. Chaffee's friends then supported Patterson, to which fact is due his large majority of two years ago. The *Rocky Mountain News* then refused to support Bromwell, and really, though not directly, supported Patterson, and Chaffee's friends rejoiced over Patterson's election. For the contest of 1870 and 1872 party lines were closely drawn, and the result then showed the relative strength of both parties. For 1870 Chaffee, Republican, was elected by 1,362 majority, and was re-elected in 1872 by 1,359 majority.

South Carolina.

A BLAST FROM THE DEMOCRATIC BUGLE.

COLUMBIA, S. C., October 8.—The State Democratic Executive Committee have issued an address to the country declaring Chamberlain's recent proclamation as unwarranted by law and the facts, and as issued to furnish a pretext for asking for an increase of $5,717. He asks for $2,000 for office and other expenses, $1,254 for repairs, &c., $2,127 for other taxes paid in *other States*, and takes the account of the fact that the tax of three per cent. had already been paid on $7,366 of his income by the corporations from which he received it. The total of his net income being over $50,000, it was subject to a tax of five per cent. on the portion not derived from dividends, &c., and the portion which had already paid the three per cent. tax was chargeable with the additional two per cent.

This return, then, is perfectly specified and complete, and, without going into the general question of the Income Tax and the amount of Mr. Tilden's gross income for 1863, we shall base our charge of perjury and fraud in regard to that year on the following facts: We confine our allegation to a single transaction because all its details can be readily verified, and there can be no excuse that an attempt was made to injure Mr. Tilden's reputation of complicated accounts or the summoning of witnesses who are difficult of access. To the Nation, and other journals who have made a great parade of impartiality in this controversy, we commend the following as a test case by which the issue between the *Times* and Mr. Tilden can be fairly judged. The transaction to which we refer is Mr. Tilden's share in the reorganization of the Dayton and Michigan Railroad Company—a road now running from Dayton through Greenville to Union City, on the line between Ohio and Indiana, but known previous to its reorganization as the Greenville and Miami Railroad Company, and covering a somewhat shorter distance. The facts were brought to our notice by certain parties who had called for publication the statements which follow we refer to Mr. Robert Bayard who is co-defendant with Mr. Tilden in the Alton and Terre Haute suit, and who was the holder of the first mortgage of $150,000 on the Greenville and Miami Road, as well as to Mr. James Shenton, who was Mr. Tilden's confidential clerk in 1863. Neither of these gentlemen has given us very material aid in this investigation, but both of them can furnish a corroborative proof of the transaction we are about to briefly describe. Copies of all the papers and the verification of all the dates referred to can be obtained by a reference to the files of the annual report for 1870 of Mr. George B. Wright, Commissioner of Railroads and Telegraphs in the State of Ohio.

On the 16th of August, 1861, a suit was brought against the Greenville and Miami Railroad Company in the United States Circuit Court for the Second district of Ohio, for foreclosure of mortgages and sale of the road. While this suit was pending, "a plan of reorganization and capitalization of seven and eight per cent. bonds. The chief promoter, if not the author, of this plan was Samuel J. Tilden. As already stated, a first mortgage of $150,000 on the road was held by Mr. Robert Bayard. His consent to, and co-operation in, the plan of reorganization was obtained, and Mr. Tilden proceeded to buy up, at a nominal price, all the outstanding bonds of the road. Those were finally secured from their holders in New York and elsewhere, for the gross sum of $25,063, of which Mr. Tilden contributed one-fifth, or $5,000, the organization of interests and sale of the road was concluded on September 16, 1862, and on October 30 of the same year, under the order of decree of the Court, was sold for $1,000, subject to the first mortgage thereon, for $150,000. On January 5, 1863, the sale was approved and confirmed, and the Master Commissioner in the case was ordered to deliver "a good and sufficient deed for the premises." The name of Mr. Tilden, who was one of the purchasing committee, appears on the deed, and on the certificate of reorganization, whereby the Greenville and Miami Railroad Company became a corporation under the name of the Dayton and Union Railroad Company, was duly filed in the office of the Secretary of State of Ohio on January 19, 1863.

In pursuance of this reorganization there were issued of second mortgage bonds $225,000, and of income bonds $252,000. Of these, there were assigned to Mr. Tilden $60,000 of second mortgage bonds, and from $30,000 to $40,000 of income bonds. Of course, nothing was paid for these bonds, because the persons who divided them were themselves the owners of the property. It will be observed that the only person made liable for the sale of the road was Mr. Bayard, the first mortgage bondholder, and that the $1,000 of purchase price was barely sufficient to pay the necessary expenses. Every penny of the old second mortgage bondholders failed to surrender their securities, they could not, on Mr. Tilden's theory, have had any claim on the new organization because they sold did not realize a dollar which could be devoted to their payment. All the old second mortgage bonds of the Greenville road became, therefore, waste paper after the confirmation of the sale in January, 1863. The new second mortgage and income bonds of the Dayton and Union corporation represented property which came into existence in 1863, and if it had then any actual value, the Government was clearly entitled to be paid income tax upon it by its holders. Part of its value was realized in cash almost as soon as it was created, under the following circumstances. On January 14, 1873, the company entered into an arrangement with the Dayton and Western Railroad Company for the joint use of the track of that company from Dayton to Dodson, a distance of fifteen miles, between which points each company had a line of road running nearly parallel. By this arrangement the Dayton and Union Company was enabled to take up and dispose of the iron thus rendered useless. The consent of the first mortgage bondholder, Mr. Bayard, being obtained, the iron was immediately sold for the sum of ninety thousand dollars, and a corresponding amount of second mortgage bonds were canceled. Of these, Mr. Tilden gave up the nominal amount of $30,000, and received that amount of cash in return. Further, either in December, 1863, or in the early part of 1864, Mr. Tilden disposed of the remainder of his Dayton and Union bonds, viz: $30,000 of the second mortgage and $30,000 to $40,000 of the income bonds, for the sum of $30,000 in cash. Mr. Sinnott has not informed us of the precise date of this last transaction, but undoubtedly could do so at very short notice.

Leaving the latter item out of the question, since it might be claimed as belonging to the income of 1864, we ask the friends of Mr. Tilden to point out in the schedule of income for 1863, elsewhere printed, any trace of this realized profit of $30,000 from the redemption of these Dayton and Union bonds. Failing to do so, we submit that there is no escape from the conclusion that in testifying under oath to the correctness of his income tax return for 1863, Mr. Tilden was guilty of perjury, as in making that return he was guilty of deliberate fraud.

The entries for Dartmouth College athletic sports closed on Friday with a total of 140. This exceeds the number for any previous meeting.

Pianos and Organs Arriving.

A splendid fresh stock of the famous Steinway (prize Pianos) arriving; also the unrivaled Burdett Organs, the finest instruments ever received. For sale low and on easy payments by

H. KLEBER & BRO.,
122 Wood street.

A Test Case for the Tilden Advocates.

(From the New York Times, October 7.)

In charging Mr. Tilden with perjury in swearing to an income tax return for 1862 which a subsequent affirmation under oath plainly contradicted, we were led into a detailed examination of the sources of Mr. Tilden's real income for that year. The accuracy of some of our statements on that point has been disputed without at all impairing the force of the main charge. In the endeavor to procure absolutely conclusive evidence that Mr. Tilden ought to have paid tax in 1862 on an income at least ten times greater than that actually sworn to, we have discovered that a number of items not heretofore referred to, as well as certain confirmatory data in regards to the items already given. As soon as certain necessary searches have been made, we shall present a case against Mr. Tilden in regard to his income for 1862 which will be as conclusive as can possibly be desired. Meanwhile, we may recall the fact that we made another specific charge of perjury against Mr. Tilden, inasmuch as on the 26th of May, 1864, he swore to the correctness of an income tax return whose amount formed a mere fraction of his actual income for 1863. We present, in another column, a copy of that return which, it will be observed, differs from that of the previous year, in giving in detail the gross amounts of the various items of income, together with a statement of the deductions authorized by law. In the return for 1862 Mr. Tilden simply filled in the alleged amount of his income tax on the back of his schedule, and attested it by the necessary affidavit. It has been asserted on Mr. Tilden's behalf that the law did not require him to fill out the various items of his income tax schedule, and that he was so much in doubt about the meaning of the law that he gave up in despair the task of giving any account whatever of his income. In 1864 he certainly recognized the legal obligation of stating both his gross and net income, and he seems to have found no difficulty in being perfectly precise on both points.

Another excuse made by the Tilden special pleaders is, as the *Nation* puts it, that "a man's gross income might be very large and his taxable income very small or nil." That is to say, *The Times* might prove that for 1862 or 1863 Mr. Tilden's gross income was a quarter of a million of dollars, and yet be still open to the retort that his taxable income might only have been $7,000 or $14,000. An inspection of the return printed elsewhere will show that this preposterous style of defense cannot be adopted, at least in regard to 1863, and that it is only persons who are resolved not to be convinced who can admit it in regard to other years. It will be observed that Mr. Tilden states his gross professional income from all sources at $8,350, his income from dividends on one description of investments at $7,096, and his annual rent at $5,717. He deducts $2,127 for office and other expenses, $1,254 for repairs, &c., $2,127 for other taxes paid in *other States*, and takes the account of the fact that the tax of three per cent. had already been paid on $7,366 of his income by the corporations from which he received it. The total of his net income being over $50,000, it was subject to a tax of five per cent. on the portion not derived from dividends, &c., and the portion which had already paid the three per cent. tax was chargeable with the additional two per cent.

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The Commercial.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1876.

THE foreign exports from Philadelphia, last week, amounted to $1,102,087.

ALL the Western papers report heavy shipments of grain to the East. This is chiefly due to the better market in Europe.

THE Silver Commission have decided to tender the position made vacant by the declination of General DIX to R. M. S. HUNTER, who in 1852 made an elaborate report in favor of the double standard.

THAT letter from Governor HAYES' Secretary was stolen from the office of the Secretary of the American Alliance. Explanatory cards from the members of TILDEN'S "Bureau" are now in order. If they are printed in *fac smile* so much the better.

GOVERNOR TILDEN fell from his horse a few days ago. In November he will learn the meaning of SHAKESPEARE'S observation concerning

"Vaulting ambition which o'erleaps itself,
And falls on the other."

ONE of the New York city TILDEN and HENDRICKS campaign clubs has adopted resolutions removing the names of TILDEN and HENDRICKS from their banner, and substituting the names of HAYES and WHEELER. They had a rousing banner raising in the Republican interest on Saturday night.

THE recently published report of the French Minister of Agriculture and Commerce is especially noticeable for showing that the protective policy of France has increased her foreign trade very largely, and that there is no probability that this policy will be surrendered or compromised in future commercial treaties.

Two young ladies and a boy were poisoned in New Jersey, the other day, by eating toadstools in mistake for mushrooms. It is not generally known that atropine, or daturine, is a specific antidote for the poison contained in non-edible mushrooms. Apothecaries should always keep these alkaloids on hand in regions where these noxious fungi are likely to be eaten.

THE effect of cheaper coal upon the various manufacturing industries of the Eastern part of this State is quite marked. The blast furnaces of the Lehigh Valley are generally starting up. The Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company will work its mines, full time, because of large sales on and contracts for the delivery of coal to the iron companies, who are putting their furnaces in blast. As to the Schuylkill regions, the same causes are at work to bring about the same results, except that they are at present somewhat retarded by the competition in Reading, upon which the prosperity of that region so largely depends.

THE Democrats are exceedingly anxious to count ROBERT LINCOLN as one of their number. The Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* is authority for the statement that E. C. CARRINGTON, a Washington lawyer, in the course of a very bitter Southern tirade in Maryland, the other day, said that "ROBERT LINCOLN is now a pronounced supporter of TILDEN and HENDRICKS." MONTGOMERY BLAIR, who was LINCOLN'S Postmaster-General, introduced CARRINGTON to the meeting, stood by him when this libel upon ROBERT LINCOLN was uttered, and did not correct it.

ON Wednesday evening next Senator BLAINE will speak in this city on the political questions of the day. There is no doubt that he will receive a splendid greeting. In the beginning of the present campaign he rose from a sick bed and threw himself, heart and soul, into the fight, which, first in his own State, and afterwards in Ohio and Indiana, he has since waged without a moment's pause. Everywhere his voice has been an inspiration to the Republican cause, and his reception here on Wednesday night will doubtless be one of the most enthusiastic and impressive that Pittsburgh has ever given to any man in public life.

A POST FALSEHOOD NAILED.

THE recent educational progress of Japan is so wonderful as to be almost incredible. It was only in 1873 that the movement for public education was fully inaugurated, and now, the whole country being districted, there are 18,712 public schools, 2,300 private schools, numbering in all 1,725,000 pupils; fifty-one normal schools, with 5,000 pupils; twenty-one government colleges, with 3,073, providing popular education for more than one in five of the whole population. It is very significant fact that on the Japanese school records are 422,127 females. To the school expenses the people have contributed by taxation nearly $1,500,000, the government gift has been about $950 000, and the voluntary contributions of wealthy men of Japan have amounted to $1,080,800 As to the attitude of the Japanese government toward Christianity, it is friendly, and it accords it perfect freedom.

IN HIS speech at Akron, Ohio, last Friday night, CARL SCHURZ, referring to the slanderous accusation of Know-Nothing ism brought against Governor HAYES, said:

"This is an utterly reckless charge. I conversed with Governor Hayes about the reports concerning the matter, when I saw him, about three weeks ago. The whole thing is based upon nothing but a careless routine answer by Governor Hayes' Secretary to a complimentary letter. I think I have answered similar letters in a similar way, dozens of times in my life. To charge Governor Hayes with Know-Nothing sentiments is the greatest absurdity that can be imagined. Everybody knowing him will confirm what I say. As a foreign born citizen, who loves his rights as dearly as anybody, I do not hesitate to declare that if there is any man in this country, in whose hands I would consider my rights safe as in my own, that man is Rutherford B. Hayes. I shall therefore vote to make him President, with a feeling of the most absolute safety."

A DETAILED summary of the bills for the payment of Southern war claims which were introduced into the Confederate Democratic Congress at its last session, has been carefully prepared from advance sheets of the *Congressional Record*, and the following is a recapitulation of them:

Rounding levees on Mississippi river.....	$ 5,250,000
Rebuilding bridges in West Virginia.....	200,000
Refund of cotton tax.....	68,072,000
Supplies used or destroyed.....	1,205,170,000
Use and occupation of property.....	1,205,163,000
Return of proceeds of captured property.....	9,000,000
Refund and remission of direct tax	5,153,886
Disloyal mail contractors.....	350,000
Disloyal claims under repeal of section 3,489 of the revised statutes.....	500,000
Private relief bills.....	4,770,500
Total.....	$2,503,622,386

It will thus be seen that the total sum proposed to be appropriated amounts to more than our national debt. In view of this amazing fact the importance of a Republican majority in the next Congress cannot possibly be exaggerated.

TO-MORROW the States of Ohio and Indiana will render their verdict on the political issues of the hour. We trust no Republican in the former State will forget that Colonel MILTON BARNES, who heads the State ticket, is the main object of attack by a desperate foe. The Democrats assume that if he can be defeated, or his majority materially lessened, no matter by what means it is accomplished, somebody abroad may be led to think that it was due to the legitimate strength of the Democratic party, and indicative of Democratic success in November. For this reason every Republican voter should see that so far as within him lies nothing is wanting to insure a full vote for Colonel BARNES. The Democratic cause of disloyalty and bad government, so well kept down for the past sixteen years, must not be permitted again to arise. It is to-day substantially the same as when, in 1860, it undertook to menace the country into continued submission to its demands with threats of rebellion, which were so promptly carried into effect, when they failed of their object. To defeat the restoration of that party to power is now the duty of every loyal citizen, and the voice of Ohio can in no other way so readily and effectually aid in this patriotic object as by casting its vote for Colonel MILTON BARNES, in whose defeat the Democracy have such special interest.

The five question among scholars in England at present is whether cats were domesticated in ancient Greece. The literary journals are publishing pages of correspondence on the subject; Aristophanes, Herodotus and Simonides of Amorgos are passionately cited; galee *equal* felis catus, or alloupos *equal* felis catus, or galee *equal* alloupus—this matter sets the linguists in breathless contest from Lands End to John O'Grauts.

TILDEN BELONGS TO THE AMERICAN ALLIANCE.

He Sneaked Into It Two Years Ago!

But Requested It Might be Kept Secret!

And Runs as the Know-Nothing Candidate for Governor!

The Democratic candidate for President is flooding Ohio and Indiana with broad sheets containing the principles of the "American Alliance," an anti-Catholic organization, and a *fac-simile* of the letter of Governor HAYES' Private Secretary, acknowledging the receipt of a letter of congratulation upon his nomination from the "American Alliance." The attempt is made to construe this letter into an indorsement of the purposes of the Alliance although there is not the slightest connection between the two, the letter of Mr. LEE, the Governor's Private Secretary, courteously acknowledging the receipt of a letter—nothing more.

It now seems that this letter was *stolen* by some of TILDEN'S friends among the numerous array of thieves that throng to his service; and this has brought out from the Secretary of the Alliance the following missive, which effectually disposes of TILDEN. *He himself accepted a letter of indorsement from the Alliance two years ago*, and is as much identified with that organization as Governor HAYES is. Like the sneak that he is, he *begged that the fact should be kept secret, while, at the same time, grateful for the assistance given him by the political support of the Alliance*. It is plain, therefore, that this anti-Catholic, proscriptive and Native American Alliance SUPPORTED TILDEN IN 1874, when he ran for Governor. Read the following letter, addressed to the editor of the New York *Times*:

AMERICAN ALLIANCE,
NAT'L EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ROOMS,
NEW YORK, October 6.

To the Editor of the New York Times:

I wish to correct some of the mistakes in the letter which was published in the *World*, *Sun*, &c., on Wednesday, as coming from Governor Hayes' Secretary, and first—*Governor Hayes never was a member of the American Alliance*. Second—*He never saw the constitution or by laws of the organization*. Third—*No committee of this order ever, at any time, called on him, either at Columbus, Philadelphia, or any other place, for any purpose*. We simply notified him by letter that we indorsed his nomination, in answer to which we received the letter from his secretary. That letter was taken from my office, and I was as much surprised as any one can be to see it in print. I am at a loss to see why those papers should find any fault with the proceedings, *as we indorsed Mr. Tilden for Governor two years ago*, and he found no fault with it, but on the contrary *was very grateful for the assistance, only he requested that it might be kept secret*, as, if it should become public, *he feared he might lose the foreign vote*. Respectfully yours,
LEMUEL S. TYLER, Sec'y A. A.

This shows up TILDEN in his true light. He was grateful for the indorsement and support of the Alliance in 1874, and it aided him materially then, but he was anxious, the old hypocrite, to keep the fact secret, for fear he should lose the foreign vote! And now, after having accepted an election as Governor at the hands of this Alliance, and acknowledged gratefully its support, he turns upon Governor HAYES, and charges, as a grave crime, that he had followed TILDEN'S own example!

The face of sheer impudence could not go further than this. It is the boldest and baldest fraud yet attempted. It exhibits TILDEN as the paltriest of paltry tricksters; and we are confident that the people of Ohio and Indiana will rebuke this hoary-headed old fraud for his double-facedness and malignity. This exposure of TILDEN'S connection with the Alliance in 1874 must react against him, both in the October and November elections. The time is short to produce the full effect of it on to-morrow's election; but the telegraph reaches a long way, and the daily papers will carry the news into every county in both States by to-morrow morning. A murderer caught red-handed, could not be in a worse plight than TILDEN is left in by this unexpected exposure.

A POST FALSEHOOD NAILED.

The *Post* and some other papers, Democratic in reality if not in name, have been freely circulating the base lie that the COMMERCIAL, while under Mr. ERRETT'S control, published an editorial article charging General CUSTER with being "a coward, poltroon and circus-rider;" and this falsehood, coined in the cunning brain of some Democratic libeler is quoted at every street corner by every Democratic politician in Mr. HOPKINS' interest.

We charge erize this statement as a deliberate misrepresentation. No such language was ever published in this paper, either from Mr. ERRETT'S pen or any other. Every one knows that General CUSTER was vain, but brave and venturesome; and the COMMERCIAL has always done full honor to his bravery. The article which we give below appeared in the COMMERCIAL of April 19, and we republish it entire, in order to show that the charge is utterly baseless. This article was published under the head of "Hearsay Testimony," and was intended as a protest against the then current inclination to condemn public men upon the testimony of men who were too cowardly to give their names to the accusation. Read it:

[From the COMMERCIAL of April 19.]

General CUSTER, in his testimony before a Congressional committee, charged General Merrill with having received a bribe of $5,000. He did not tell the committee that he had *heard* so, but made the allegation in the most positive manner, leaving the impression that he *knew* it was so, and that he was simply stating facts, of the truth of which he was personally cognizant.

The publication of this charge brought out from General Merrill a positive and direct denial, the author of it being classed by him as a wilful and deliberate liar.

This distinct denial caused the committee to send again for General CUSTER, and thereupon that successor of Captain BOBADIL shrank from his former direct testimony and said that all he knew about the case was contained in a private letter to him, the name of the writer of which he declined to disclose.

So, then, this infamous charge was based only upon *hearsay* testimony. CUSTER knows nothing of the facts, and *his correspondent* is such an *arrant coward* that he skulks out of sight and dares not father his calumny. He finds it safer while willing to retail the slander, and cast a shade upon the name of a far better soldier than the military peacock who thus accuses him, *but the poltroon who originated the accusation* is too wary to let his dirty name see the light.

Byron's is every reason to believe that *an accusation made by a man who hides behind a mask is*, on its face, a lie. No true man, possessed of the knowledge that a public officer has been bribed will be ashamed to face the world with his proof. He may, for special reasons, withhold his knowledge for a time; but when the occasion comes he will testify, if at all, in his own person and without disguise. A liar is usually a sneak; and a sneak is unworthy of belief, no matter what he says or knows.

Nearly the whole of this nasty scandal business is based upon hearsay testimony, which has trickled down from a vile fountain through a dozen sewers, to the source, gathering more filth the longer it flows. A testifies that the *impression* in his neighborhood is that B paid C for a post-tradership. B don't know of anything to substantiate that suspicion, but his neighbors have told him they *thought* so. D swears that the current belief in his place of residence is that E must certainly be in the pay of ORVILLE BABCOCK; and F is positive in the belief that his neighbors feel sure that G paid a bonus to some one for a mail contract. It must be so, you know, for how else could he get it; and what must be, is. Quieting himself with this silly logic, F is quite ready to swear that G is corrupt.

With such stretched tittle-tattle, unsupported by any direct testimony, the committees of Congress have been wrestling for months, and the public ear has been vexed with scandalous suspicions based solely upon libels sworn to by men who know nothing about the facts. The very air is infected with the miasma of falsehood, and when a current lie is traced to its origin, it almost invariable turns out that the authority for it is some concealed assassin, who hides himself securely and leaves to such scavengers as CUSTER the task of gathering up and exposing such filth as he has left in their way.

It is some consolation to know that CUSTER is to be court-martialed, and will feel the stern hands of his brother officers laid upon him for the slanders he has retailed about General MERRILL. He has undoubtedly been guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman; and if he is found guilty and cashiered, the public will fix upon him a brand that will make him as much an object of contempt and scorn as was CAIN, who murdered his brother.

The whole of this article, the reader will see, is directed against the vile practice of accusing public men from behind a mask; and the words "coward" and "poltroon" are applied to General CUSTER'S *correspondent*, and *not*, in any sense, to General CUSTER himself. It was the sneak who hid his name from the public who was denounced as a "coward" and "poltroon," and our readers will bear us out in thus speaking of him. It was the private slanderer of a public man who was denounced for his cowardice and poltroonery for skulking behind a shield, and not the public accuser of General MERRILL.

This is, in itself, a very small matter; but as Mr. HOPKINS' political friends are retailing it in every public place, with the gloss of political fraud upon it, we are induced to refer to it in this manner for the purpose of putting an effectual squelcher upon the grossest misrepresentation that the campaign has yet produced.

We advise the Republicans of this county not to be led away from the main issue before the people by these campaign lies. They are invented solely for the purpose of diverting attention from the leading question before the people, and of putting the party on the defensive. As fast as one is squelched another is put forward. Disregard them altogether. A Democratic corner politician is in his natural element when he is retailing a political slander, and he has a never-ending supply on hand. You cannot exhaust his quiver by exposing his false hoods. He crawls out of one lie into another as easily as a snake crawls out of his old skin. It is his vocation to peddle false accusations; and he will keep the Republicans busy who pay attention to him, in following him through his tortuous and dirty and slimy path. Pay no attention to him, and he will soon glide out of sight. He lives only to lead you away from the real object of your attack. This contest is a contest for *principles*, not *men*. Mr. ERRETT has lived long enough in this community to earn for himself a character for probity, integrity and ability that cannot be successfully assailed; and it is sheer folly to waste any time or labor in exposing the multiplicity of lies with which the small beer Democratic politicians make futile war upon him.

We do not charge Mr. HOPKINS with having anything to do with this disreputable warfare. Meanly as we think of him in politics, we feel sure he has too much sense to indulge in any such low methods. But while we exonorate him, personally, we have one word of advice to him—*call off your dogs*. They will obey the huntsman's whistle. A word to the wise is sufficient.

HURRAH FOR HOPKINS, COCHRAN AND FREE TRADE!

NAPOLEON is credited with saying "Scratch the skin of a Russian and you will find a Tartar underneath. In like manner, scratch a Democratic Tariff man and he Free Trade will instantly appear. Democrats from Pennsylvania in Congress are allowed to vote for a Tariff, to save the party in this State from utter defeat; but when the South demands a Free Trade vote from a Fennsylvania Democrat, the vote will always be forthcoming. GEORGE M DALLAS, of Pennsylvania, was allowed to make the canvass in this State for the Vice Presidency with POLK in 1844, as a Tariff man. just as HOPKINS and COCHRAN are now doing by a similar permission; but when on the question of repealing the Tariff of '42 and establishing the Free Trade Tariff of '46, the vote in the United States Senate was *tie, the South compelled* Mr. DALLAS *to give the casting vote which was his Constitutional right in favor of Free Trade!* Does any one believe that either HOPKINS or COCHRAN has more courage than DALLAS had? *We* do not.

And we are encouraged in this doubt of their sincerity by the fact that *a Democratic organ in this city is openly advocating their election as Free Trade men*. They would openly upon a Free Trade National Platform, and why should not a really true Democratic sheet call upon all true Democrats to vote for them as the consistent believers in the St. Louis platform? The County Convention which nominated both of them indorsed that platform as the embodiment of sound principles; and as Mr. COCHRAN was a member of the St. Louis Convention, it is safe to conclude that if he winked at the passage of a Free Trade resolution in that convention demanding the repeal of the present "iniquitous Tariff," he will not be slow to respond, if re-elected, to a demand of the South for Free Trade legislation.

The Pittsburgh *Democrat* was established as a *campaign Democratic paper*. It flies at its masthead the ticket of TILDEN and HENDRICKS for President and Vice President, and for Congress, JAMES H. HOPKINS and ALEXANDER G. COCHRAN. It is, therefore, a genuine Democratic paper. It has more honesty than the *Post*, because it has the courage to print its real sentiments. Free Trade is Democracy, and Democracy is Free Trade. The difference between the *Post* and the *Democrat* is that the *Post* is a hypocrite and the other blurts out what the party actually means. Read what the *Democrat* says:

The great champion of Free Trade—the late Hon. M. C. Kerr, Speaker of the House of Representatives, planted himself square ly upon the National platform of opposition to Protection. The Democratic party, in its national platform adopted at St. Louis, boldly announced the principles of the party in favor of a Revenue Tariff for the Government, nothing for the heresy of Protection. It is the true Democratic theory, adopted by England and all successful nations. Our Congressmen are pledged to a Revenue Tariff, and now let our mill owners paddle their own canoes. Free Trade is the Democratic Shibboleth, and is the only doctrine to carry the party through in the West and South. Protection to labor and industry in our mills has been carried on long enough, now let us try Free Trade with all nations. Hopkins and Cochran both stand upon the St. Louis platform, and will vote with the party for Free Trade and a common field for all.

There are other industries suffering, and other Conchies to legislate for besides the iron and glass mills; and we hope our Representatives will consider the claims of the Sons of Toil and Wool—the producers of the country—before casting any vote for exclusive protection to the laborers in iron and glass. Give us again the old Democratic doctrine of "Free Trade and sailors rights," and let every tub stand on its own bottom. This is the pledge of our candidates, Hopkins and Cochran.

GEN ERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Lay away the linen duster,
Put the straw hat on its nail,
For the rude autumnal bluster
Herald's winter's bitter wail.

Great searchings of heart out in Ohio and Indiana, to-day.

"No flowers" has appeared of late as an appendix to funeral notices.

The President received over a thousand Centennial visitors on Saturday.

Now commences the season of those carpet baggers, the popular lecturers.

Manton Marble expects soon to be the head editor of a large San Francisco daily.

Venezuela has issued a decree forbidding the importation of foreign silver coins.

The latest invention is a snow-melting machine for the overcoming of snow blockades.

Byron's palace at Genoa was partially destroyed by fire recently. The fire was the result a cigarette.

It costs a New York country newspaper a verdict of $5,000 damages to call a clergyman a "moral leper."

A recent St. Augustine (Fla.) paper mentions "a new dog-house, constructed for one of our citizens."

New England farmers are feeding their apples to cows, rather than make them into cider at current prices.

The first shipment of California petroleum has just been made from the refinery at Ventura to San Francisco.

The St. Lawrence is the only river in the world which enjoys the symmetry of having its head larger than its mouth.

Last month nineteen more vessels arrived at Philadelphia from foreign ports than during September last year, the total being 119.

The American Fish Culturists' Association on Friday dined at Philadelphia on fifty-eight varieties of fish from all parts of the world.

An orthodox minister, and in the Boston *Watchman*, too, recommends the drinking of wine instead of the unwholesome water at Philadelphia.

The New York Compulsory Education law is not enforced as it should be. There was a great noise made when it first went into operation, but it seems to be a dead letter now.

The largest shoe manufactory on the Pacific coast has lately discharged all its Chinese help and employed three hundred white men, women and boys, finding them more profitable.

The Empire Car Works, at York, in this State, have lately contracted to build 400 freight cars for the use of the Texas Pacific Railway. This is in addition to the large number contracted for last summer.

Professor Child, of Harvard, has undertaken to write for the Chaucer Society a paper on the language and versification of Chaucer, basing it on Furnivall's recent six-text edition of the Canterbury Tales.

The National Butter and Egg Association will meet in Philadelphia, October 17th. The autumnal exhibition of dairy products will open on that day in the Butter and Cheese building on the Centennial grounds.

The English Government will, before renewing its subsidies to steamship companies, insist that each vessel shall carry one or more powerful Whitworth armor-piercing guns, and that the officers and crew shall be trained to handle it.

The American Board of Foreign Missions, which is now supported by the Congregational churches alone, received during the last twelve months $465,442 40, the largest amount for any year since 1870, when the Presbyterian churches withdrew from the society.

The partial embargo upon the freight traffic of the various railroads leading into Philadelphia, by reason of the immense passenger traffic in the past month, in consequence of the great rush of Centennial visitors, is now being relieved, with the prospect that the worst is over.

Cheap transit. The New York Cab Company will soon have running one hundred cabs, which will transport passengers from any point in the city where the cab is taken to any point where they may wish to alight. The rate of transportation will be fifty cents an hour for all passengers.

A contract has been closed between the Lehigh and the New Jersey zinc companies, by which the latter agrees to deliver the former 12,000 tons of ore per annum for seven years, during which time the latter company withdraws from the oxide markets of this country, and will only manufacture for export.

Should the export movement of refined oil increase as it has of late, this year's export will be largely excessive of that of the preceding year. One day last week four large vessels sailed from Philadelphia for Antwerp, carrying over a million gallons, valued at more than a quarter of a million dollars.

There is a great deal of dissatisfaction among the English Jews with the liturgy which is in use. It is a composite work, which has grown from numerous accretions through the middle and subsequent ages, and contains a great deal of matter which almost all modern Jews have ceased to feel an interest in or even to believe.

Professor Baird, United States Fish Commissioner, has distributed eight million young shad in our rivers, and superintended the hatching and distribution of eight million eggs of California salmon, and this is only a small portion of the actual work done in this praiseworthy effort to secure cheap food for the people of the United States.

In a communication to the French Academy of Sciences, M. A. Moret states that during a recent balloon ascent off Cherbourg with M. Duroff they were surprised, at a height of 1,700 metres, to see the bottom of the sea in its minutest details, though the channel at that point must be sixty or seventy metres deep. The rocks and uncurrents were clearly visible. He suggests that balloon observations might prevent shipping disasters due to deficiencies in charts.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Moody has been recalled from Chicago by the sudden death of his youngest brother Samuel, who lived at Northfield, Mass., with his mother.

Bishop Hare, of Niobrara, which comprehends the territory in Dakota occupied by the Sioux, has arrived in Washington from the South of France. He is to leave immediately for his post of duty, which has been fixed at Cheyenne.

Shakespeare has not been credited with perpetuating his race and name, but for all that there hung a wreath of immortelles on the tomb of Romeo and Juliet, last summer, inscribed "Mrs. Talbot Shakespeare, wife of the sole descendant of the immortal poet."

Zion's Herald denies the report that the late Bishop Janes left a large property. It says that "it will only be by the wisest management on the part of the executors of his estate that any substantial sum will remain for the family that he leaves behind."

The Viceroy of India contemplates putting the administrative abilities of educated natives to a practical test, by placing two districts entirely under their own government, each being to operate entirely, even from the highest officers. Native public opinion is more opposed to this project than that of the English.

There is a colored man in Hartford, Conn., who will drive a good-sized nail into a plank with one thump of his forehead, and will several blows can send the nail clean through a two inch mortar between two bricks. A day or two ago he was requested to send a nail "right in" with one blow. He did the task, but the nail left a swelling bruise on his forehead—the first bruise, he says, he has had in all his years of practice.

A case of almost complete preservation of a corpse for thirty-six years comes from Cincinnati. The body of Mrs. Amanda Everett, who died in that city in 1840 was buried in the Methodist Protestant Cemetery in Avondale, in a black walnut coffin enclosed in a stone sarcophagus. In accordance with the desire of a relative, the body was exhumed for the purpose of reinterment elsewhere. The stone coffin was too heavy to be lifted, so the wooden one was removed and it was determined to open it. The remains were found to be in a state of almost perfect preservation. The flesh appeared to have dried without shriveling and the grave clothes were but slightly discolored.

S. M. Pettengill & Co.,
Advertising Agents,
37 Park Row, New York
Desire to Call the Attention of Business Men, who wish to reach the Reading Public, to the following
FACTS:
1. They have been in the Advertising business for nearly thirty years, and given it constant attention and study during that time.
2. They have had, and continue to have, cordial business relations with the principal newspapers and other periodicals in the United States and Canada.
3. Their record with all these publications is one of fair treatment, honorable dealing and prompt settlements.
4. In consequence of this, they can always have advertisements inserted at the publisher's *lowest rates*.
5. They are so acquainted with the entire press of the country that they can select the *best mediums* for any given purpose.
6. Having done advertising for all kinds of business, and noted the results to their customers, they can give valuable information as to the *size, style and position* which will make the most effective advertisement for the object to be attained.
7. Having frequent orders for a large number of papers, they can, in most cases, get the work done for less cost than the advertiser would have to pay if he sent the order direct.
8. They examine all papers, note all omissions or irregularities, secure the strict fulfillment of every stipulation of the order, and submit full files for the inspection of the advertiser.
9. They give the advertiser the full benefit of their facilities and of their discussion *without charge*, all commissions being paid by the publishers.
10. They submit estimates for any given list of papers, or for property covering any given district.
11. If you contemplate working up a local enterprise, they assist in the preparation of circulars, pamphlets and general reading matter, in addition to newspaper work.
They invite a call from any parties who contemplate advertising in any way or for any amount.
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,
37 Park Row, New York.
701 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
Centennial Ground, Philadelphia.
10 State Street, Boston.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.

This truly valuable tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community that it is now deemed indispensable as a Tonic medicine. It costs but little, purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, renovates the system and prolongs life. Every body should use it. For the cure of Weak Stomachs, General Debility, Indigestion, Diseases of the Stomach, and for all cases requiring a tonic. There is no medicine that can be used in place of Salt of Iron we possess—Citrate of Magnetic Oxide, combined with the most energetic of vegetable tonics—Yellow Peruvian Bark.
Do you want appetite to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?
If you do, try KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.
I only ask a trial of this valuable tonic.
Beware of counterfeits, as Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is the only sure and effectual remedy in the known world for the permanent cure of Dyspepsia and Debility, and as there are a number of imitations offered to the public, I would caution the community to purchase none but the genuine article, manufactured by E. F. Kunkel, and buying his stamp on the cork of every bottle. The very fact that others are attempting to imitate this valuable remedy, proves its worth and speaks volumes in its favor. Sold only in $1 bottles. Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere.

Tape Worm Removed Alive,
Head and all complete, in two hours. No fee till head passes. Seat, Pin and Stomach Worms removed by Dr. Kunkel, 239 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Send for circular. For removing all ordinary worms, call on your druggist and get a bottle of KUNKEL'S WORM SYRUP. Price, $1. MWF

NATIONAL
INSURANCE CO.,
43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.
W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secreta y

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents. A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz.
Chas. G. Milnor, Secretary and Treasurer.
SOLICITOR—John H. Bailey.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.
FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, of Ohio.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER, of New York.
REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.
CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT, of Robinson township.
CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH McNEILL, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
JOS. M. GAZZAM, of Second ward Pittsburgh.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JOHN C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins township.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
JNO. GILFILLAN, of Upper St. Clair township.
ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
JAMES D. WALKER, Allegheny City.
HENRY M. LONG, Allegheny City.
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM, Allegheny City.
ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
R. S. FRAZER, Second ward, Pittsburgh.
WILLIAM J. FLINN, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT,
No nomination.
ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
J. MITCHELL, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.
S. McELROY, JR., Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
A. H. WEAVER, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
J. M. SHAFER, Thirty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh
ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
JOSEPH A. STONE, McKeesport.
W. H. McGILL, West Deer township.
ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
VINCENT MILLER, North Fayette.
WILLIAM HILL, Chartiers borough.
PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
TREASURER,
WM. McCALLIN, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.
CORONER,
JOSEPH A. THOMAS, Twenty-third ward.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN KNOWLAND, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOHN HERRON, Shaler township.

EDUCATAIONL.
Riverside Seminary.
WELLSVILLE, Allegheny county, N. Y. Boarding School for Ladies and Gentlemen. This school is first-class. Home comforts, very healthful locality. Students received from 6 to 20 years of age. A thorough preparation for business or college. Boating, Bathing, Gymnastics. *A Living School.* Will open Sept. 11. For circulars or further information, address C. TYNG, Sec.

BLAIRSVILLE LADIES' SEMINARY.
Fall Session opens THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14th. Terms moderate. Correspondence solicited. Please address
J. JEWETT PARKS, Principal,
BLAIRSVILLE, PA.

Bishop Bowman Institute.
A Collegiate School for Young Ladies, corner of Penn avenue and Fourth street. The next session of this School will begin on MONDAY, September 11 Both Day and Boarding Pupils received. Register giving full information can be obtained at the Book Stores or at the Institute, on the 23d inst.
REV. R. J. COSTER, Rector.

FRENCH AND GERMAN LESSONS,
PRIVATE OR IN CLASSES,
By Professor A. Danse, of the Western University and Mrs. P. Danse, of the Pittsburgh Female College.
Terms moderate. Apply at
NO. 4 EIGHTH STREET.

KINDERGARTEN.
MRS. CORA J. AHL will reopen her
KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 18th, 1876, at No. 24 ANDERSON STREET, Allegheny City.
Terms reasonable.

Kindergarten!
Shall be assisted by Miss Morehouse, trained by Mrs. Kraus Boelte, of New York.
Circulars may be found at Backofen's and all the principal book stores, and at No. 119 Sandusky street, Allegheny.
MISS C. L. WILSON will reopen her KINDERGARTEN AND INTERMEDIATE CLASS on
Wednesday, Sept. 27, 1876,
AT NO. 36 SIXTH STREET,
CORNER OF PENN AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Circulars may be found at Backofen's and all the principal book stores, and at No. 119 Sandusky street, Allegheny.

Pennsylvania Female College,
PITTSBURGH, EAST END, PA.
Collegiate Year Opens September 13
Grammar School Department, for Preparatory Training, will open the same date.
Applications for Catalogue and Circular to be made at the Book Store of Robt. S. Davis & Co., and also to
REV. THOMAS C. STRONG, D.D., President.
MWF

PITTSBURGH FEMALE COLLEGE.
The leading school in Pennsylvania for the education of ladies. THIRTY-SIX TEACHERS. Superior advantages in Music in the
CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC
connected with the College. CHARGES LESS THAN ANY SCHOOL IN THE UNITED STATES OF EQUAL MERIT. NEW BUILDINGS, NEW COMMODATIONS. Fall Term commences SEPTEMBER 6th. For Catalogue, address REV. KIDDLE, D.D., Pittsburgh, Pa., for a Catalogue. THS

NEWELL INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS,
47 Seventh Street,
Will re-open on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4th.
Young Men prepared to enter any Eastern College or for Business.
For Course of Study, Terms, etc., see Catalogues at Book and Music Stores.
Applications for admission will be received at 47 Seventh street, on and after August 28th.
BURCHFIELD & McCREERY,
Principals.
MWF

CENTENNIAL HOTELS.
ELM AVENUE HOTEL,
FIFTY-FIRST AND ELM AVENUE, opposite the west end of Machinery Hall, Centennial Buildings.
FIVE HUNDRED ROOMS.
A Single Room and Bed for $1 per day.
A. ROELOFS, Proprietor.

LA PIERRE HOUSE
Corner Broad and Chestnut Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
STRICTLY FIRST CLASS
IN ALL ITS APPOINTMENTS.
Terms $2 50 to $4 50 per day, according to time and location of rooms.
Centennial Visitors Can Obtain First-class Hotel Accommodations by Correspondence.

THE UNION HOTEL,
1314 Arch St., Philadelphia,
THE SMEDLEY HOUSE
1227 Filbert St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Two first-class Hotels under one management. Location central and pleasant. Terms reasonable THOS. S. WEBB, J. MURRAY WEBB, Proprietor. Superintendent.
Prices at Smedley House, $2 00 to $2 50 per day at Union Hotel, $3 00 per day.

THE HOTEL AND BOARDING-HOUSE ASSOCIATION,
OFFICE: 721 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA
G. H. HAZELTON, President. J. H. SMITH, Secretary.
This Association has been formed for the purpose of making available to strangers during the Centennial year at the least expense of time and money the Hotel and Boarding-House accommodations of the city.
It is in co-operation with 43 Hotels and 1,500 Boarding Houses having a capacity of 25,000 guests; the number daily increasing.
It has 29 city agencies connected with the central office by telegraph and can know at any hour of the day where vacancies exist in any part of the City.
It has at command, through the American District Telegraph Company, Messengers to show strangers to their lodgings.
It will furnish good accommodation from $1 50 to $2 00 per day; first class from $2 00 to $3 00 per day.
FMW

Centennial Visitors
will save time, money, trouble and risk by taking
ROOMS AND FIRST CLASS BOARD
for $1 to $1 50 per day, at the private residence of B. C. WHEELER,
649 North Fifteenth St., Philadelphia.
Free Bath, Spring Beds, Gas, and all home conveniences. Healthy location, convenient to Exposition and all places of interest. Rooms with board engaged for visitors, free of charge, in all parts of city at $1 to $2 50 a day. FMW

VISITORS TO PHILADELPHIA
WILL DO WELL TO VISIT
Wanamaker's
Popular Dining Rooms,
NO. 42 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
ABOVE CHESTNUT STREET.
Strangers generally are pleased with the Attention they receive and the Prices charged.

TO INVENTORS!
THE INVENTORS' PROTECTIVE AND BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES respectfully announce to inventors generally, that they have secured a large and eligible space in the Centennial Building, Philadelphia, and will there place an exhibition models of inventions of its members. Any Inventor desiring to avail himself of this unusual opportunity to display his invention to millions of visitors, should apply without delay.
For further particulars, advice, &c., apply to the General Office,
NO. 104 FIFTH AVENUE,
Opposite P. O., Pittsburgh, Pa.

PATENTS.
Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets, or 529 Fifth avenue

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, October 7, 1876.

The banks to-day report a good counter business and a steady improvement in the demand for accommodations. The offerings were in some instances large, and new loans were made in excess of the amounts paid. Monetary matters are how moving in a comparatively satisfactory course, though no alteration is as yet made in the current rates of interest. The bank officers are feeling more sanguine of a good fall business, and are hopeful of better earnings for the future.

The offerings are examined closely and only first class paper is taken. We hear of some offerings of "out of town" paper, but it is not taken as liberally as in former years.

Bank notes are still ruling at par for New York exchange.

—The following is a copy of the thirty-sixth call issued by the United States Treasury for 5 20 six per cent. bonds. The $10,000,000 called below make a total of $50,000,000 5-20s called in since the formation of the present syndicate. It is now beyond dispute that at least $50,000,000 new 4½ per cent. bonds have been marketed. With the fall in the gold premium subscriptions for 4½ per cents. in this country will without doubt be quickened.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, October 6, 1876.—By virtue of the authority given by the act of Congress approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," I hereby give notice that the principal and accrued interest of the bonds herein described will be paid at the Treasury or at the United States, in the city of Washington, on and after the 6th day of January, 1877, and from that time interest on said bonds will cease on that day:

COUPON BONDS.

$200—Nos. 12,401 to No. 17,000, both inclusive.
500—Nos. 15,001 to No. 22,100, both inclusive.
1,000—Nos. 46,851 to No. 55,500, both inclusive.

$5,000,000 coupon.

REGISTERED BONDS.

$50—No. 51 to No. 200, both inclusive.
100—No. 1,051 to No. 3,450, both inclusive.
500—No. 1,351 to No. 2,700, both inclusive.
1,000—No. 3,751 to No. 10,000, both inclusive.
5,000—No. 2,001 to No. 4,150, both inclusive.
10,000—No. 3,351 to No. 5,450, both inclusive.

$5,000,000 registered.

$10,000,000 aggregate.

All United States bonds, forwarded for redemption, should be addressed to the "Loan DIVISION, Secretary's Office," and all registered bonds should be assigned to "the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption."

LOT M. MORRILL, Secretary.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, government securities, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

October 7, 1876.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Gold	109¾	109¾	109¾	109	109	109
U. S. 6's 1881, coup	120	120¼	120¼			120½
5-20's, 1865, reg	112	112	112			112
5-20's, 1865, new	113	113¼	113¼			113½
5-20's, 1867, registered	113¼	113¼	113¼			113¼
5-20's, 1867, coupon	113¼	113¼	113¼			113¼
5-20's, 1868, registered	113½	113½	113½			113½
5-20's, 1868, coupon	113½	113½	113½			113½
10-40's, registered	110	110	110			110
10-40's, coupon	110	110	110			110
Central Pacific 1st	112	112	112			112
Erie common	9¾	9¾	9¾			9¾
Erie preferred	22¾	22¾	22¾			22¾
Hudson River	104	104	104			104
Michigan Central	93	93	93			93
Michigan Southern	87½	87½	87½			87½
New York Central	127	127	127			127
Pittsburgh	126	126	126			126
Reading	97¼	97¼	97¼			97¼
Rock Island	103	103	103			103
St. Paul common	27¾	27¾	27¾			27¾
Do. preferred	57¾	57¾	57¾			57¾
Western Union Tel	85	85	85			85
Quicksilver	13	13	13			13
Do. preferred	35	35	35			35
Adams Express	68	68	68			68
American Express	50	50	50			50
U. S. Express	43	43	43			43
Wells-Fargo Express	84	84	84			84
Canton Company	40	40	40			40
Cumberland Coal	22¾	22¾	22¾			22¾
Pacific Mail	32¾	32¾	32¾			32¾
Mariposa common	7	7	7			7
Do. preferred	15	15	15			15
Mariposa land	1	1	1			1
Do. preferred	5	5	5			5
Ontario	12	12	12			12
Quicksilver	13	13	13			13
Do. preferred	35	35	35			35
Wabash	19	19	19			19
Do. preferred	35	35	35			35
Fort Wayne	100	100	100			100
Ohio & Mississippi	30¼	30¼	30¼			30¼
Union Pacific	62	62	62			62
Boston & Albany	134	134	134			134
N. J. Central	35¾	36¾	36¾			36¾
Hannibal & St. Jo	14	14	14			14
Do. preferred						
Atlantic & Pac., Brd						
Atlantic & Pac., Tel						
C. C. & I. C	35	35	35			35
Mississippi Pacific						
Atlantic & Pac. Tel	17	17	17			17
Missouri 6's	108	108	108			108

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central			47¾
Reading			47¾
United Cos. of N. J			135
Phila. Wilm. & Baltimore			
Lehigh Valley	49	49½	
Allegheny Valley	102		
Central Transportation	37½		
P., C. St. L.—m. D	81	82	

(By Associated Press.)
Gold Closed at 109.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, October 7.—Money closed easy at 1¼@2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4@6 per cent. Clearings $20,000,000. Customs receipts $321,000. Sterling easier at 483¼@485. Imports for the week; inending dry goods, $5,00,000. Produce exports $5,350,000.

GOLD opened at 109¾ and closed at 109, the lowest price since July, 1874. On gold loans rates were 1¼ and 1 per cent. for borrowing and flat.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds dull but steady. Railroad bonds quiet this afternoon; Chicago Columbus an Indiana Central 8rats advanced to 75. New 7-30's advanced to 103¾. New Jersey Central convertible to 88. Lehigh and Wilkesbarre coal 6's advanced to 68. State bonds dull and nominal. The stock market opened 1@2¼ per cent. lower than it closed yesterday, except for Northwestern and Ohio and Mississippi, which were each 2½ per cent. higher. Western Union Telegraph and Pacific Mail which were each ¼ per cent. higher. Before the opening the market became strong, but in a short time was strong and so continued throughout in many cases the highest prices of the week being made. The improvement of the new beging point of the day ranged from ½ to 1½ per cents., and in the Pacific Mail advanced to 33 and Western Union to 92, with closing sales at 32¾ and 91¾, respectively. Northwestern preferred was firm at 62¾, common rose from 2¾ to 30¾, reacted to 28¾ and closed at 29. It advanced to 30¾, fell to 29¼ and closed at 29¾ ship to 31. St. Paul common sold up to 27¾ and preferred to 58¾. Michigan Central declined. Transactions at the Stock Exchange aggregated 176,000 shares, of which 4,300 were Erie, 50,000 Lake Shore, 6,000 Northwestern, 15,000 Pacific Mail, 30,000 St. Paul, 9,930 Western Union, 5,700 Wabash, 10,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western 14,500 New Jersey Central, and 11,400 Michigan Central. The following were the closing quotations:

W. U. Telegraph	91¾	Rock Island	103¼
Quicksilver	13	St. Paul	27¾
Do. preferred	35	Do. preferred	58¾
Pacific Mail	32¾	Toledo & Wabash	9
Mariposa	7	Do. preferred	15
Do. preferred	15	Ft. Wayne	102
Adams Express	68	Terre Haute	30
Wells-Fargo Ex	84	Do. preferred	45
American Ex	50¾	Chicago & Alton	98½
U. S. Express	43	Do. preferred	107¾
New York Central	126¾	Ohio & Mississippi	30¼
Erie	10¾	Delaware & Lack	97
Do. preferred	22¾	Atlantic & P. Tel	17
Harlem	133	Missouri Pacific	2
Do. preferred	133	Atlantic & P. pref	37½
Michigan Central	45¾	Indiana Central	3½
Panama	95	Burl'g & Quincy	119
Lake Shore	93¾	Hannibal & St. Jo	13½
Illinois Central	84¾	Union Pac. stock	62¾
Cleveland & Pittsburg	126	Union Pac. land grants	50¾
Northwestern	28	Union Pac. bonds	107¾
Do. preferred	61	Do. land grants	102
C., C. & I. C	35	Do. S. F. bonds	91¾
N. J. Central	36¾		

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	117¾	New 4½ per ct. bds	113½
5-20's, 1865	112	New 4½ per ct. bds, registered	113
5-20's, 1865, new	113¼	10-40's, registered	110
5-20's, 1867	113¼	10-40's, coupons	113
5-20's, 1868	115¾	Currency 6's	123

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	44	Virginia, old	29
Tennessee, new	43¾	Missouri 6's	108¾
Virginia, new	43¾		

NEW ORLEANS, October 7. 5 P. M.—Consols 96 11-16. United states bonds—5-20's, 1865, 106 to 107, 10½'s, 1874, 107 to 108. Railroad securities—New York Central 92 to 92½; 60 preferred 97. Business on the stock Exchange has been much above the average of the week. As a rule, there have been no very important movements. Except a fractional advance in consols, home governments are unchanged. English railways have been on the whole firm, all chances having been in favor. Canadian issues are, in consequence of unsatisfactory traffic returns, gradually losing the advance which was established a few weeks ago. Foreign securities are generally lower, but the market was heaviest at the commencement of the week. Some recovery has taken place during the last two days, is several loans, but this department continues very sensitive, owing to the uncertain situation of Eastern affairs. Russian, Turkish and foreigners have been chiefly affected, and have declined 1@2; in essence and Anatrian s w Frank paper rentes. Buenos Ayres and Egyptians, 12@2½; Paraguays, Peruvians, Italians and Frenchs, 1@2. Spanish are ¾ lower. United States bonds are a shade less firm, but the reduction in no case has exceeded ¼. To-day long British Governments and railways show a general advances. Argentines, Buenos Ayres, and Central of 1871 are 1@2; Brazilians, Egyptians, Hungarians, Peruvians and Russians, ½@¾; most of the Latin group also fractionally higher. American eagles to the value of £8, higher. American drafts from the bank of England, yesterday, for shipment to New York.

PARIS, October 7.—Rentes 106 francs 10 centimes.

FRANKFORT, October 7.—United States bonds—New 5's 102¾.

NEW ORLEANS, October 7.—Gold 109¾. Sight exchange on New York ¾ per cent. discount. Sterling 527½.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, October 7, 1876.

Trade during the week has been moderately active for certain articles, and there has been an increased demand, and taken as a whole the outlook is decidedly better than for some time past. Breadstuffs particularly have shown a great deal of activity, the sales as a general thing being liberal.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city since our last are as follows: Flour, bbls.....1,913 Apples, bbls..... 37
Cheese, bxs..... 1,913 Wheat, bus..... 1,099
Rye, bus..... 520 Oats, bus..... 4,167
Butter, pkgs..... 75 Barley, bus..... 513
Bacon, do..... 25 Potatoes, bus..... 73
Hay, bales..... 73

The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city during the week ending to-day, compared with the corresponding receipts for the three preceding weeks, are as follows:

Week ending Sept. 16	Sept. 23	Sept. 30	Oct. 7.
Flour, bbls	9,619	12,254	9,720	12,652
Apples, bbls	407	266	537	2,767
Cheese, bxs	2,160	1,431	1,224	2,521
Corn, bus	1,200	1,711	6,555	9,003
Wheat, bus	5,748	6,674	3,078	10,099
Barley, bus	2,250	4,500	6,400	7,550
Rye, bus	0	267	440	1,040
Oats, bus	21,854	16,867	19,384	28,243
Butter, pkgs	276	218	279	283
Bacon, do	18,488	14,423	3,500	4,000
Lard, do	811	622	449	1,565
Potatoes, bus	907	966	1,595	2,747
Hay, bales	1,957	130	632	1,092

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator:

Grain, Flour and Feed.

The firmness we have before noted continues, holders being firm in their views, the accepts continue liberal, particularly of flour, which exceeds the previous week about 3,000 barrels. Most articles of grain show a similar increase. The prospect for an active trade during the present week is favorable. The rates current are as follows: We quote new winter at $1 20@1 22 per bushel for prime red; $1 23@1 25 for choice do; $1 23@1 25 for amber; $1 25@1 28 for white. Corn is tolerably firm but not very active, the supply and demand being both rather limited. We quote shelled at 57@58c for prime yellow Kansas; 56 @56c for Ohio ditto; 54@55c for high-mixed; 53 @54c for low-mixed. Ear is quiet at 54@55c for prime yellow; 53@55c for mixed. Oats continue active at yesterday's rates. The supply is more liberal, and prices are somewhat easier but rule generally at our figures. We quote prime white at 39@40c; mixed do 37@38c. Rye is firm, with a rather light supply. Holders quote at 66@68c. Barley is steady but rather slow. We quote at 90c@$1 10 for good to prime spring. Jobbing sales are made at the usual advance.

FLOUR.—We have to report a continued firm market with a good local and a fair shipping demand for favorite brands. The mills in this vicinity are manufacturing a very superior article of flour. The receipts show an increase over the previous one of 2,932 barrels. Rates current are as follows for the wholesale trade of local millers: No. 2 white wheat flour $7 00 ₱ barrel; No. 1 amber do $6 50@ 7 00; red wheat flour $5 25@5 50; in sacks 25c off ₱ barrel. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers for standard brands of flours are steady as follows: Choice brands of winter wheat flour $6 50@6 75; white wheat $7 50@7 75; Wisconsin is quoted at $6 00@6 25; Minnesota $6 50@6 75; fancy St. Louis $6 50@9 00; choice patents $8 50@9 00; Graham flour $6 50@6 75; germinal, 50 ₱ bushel; oatmeal $5 00 ₱ barrel; kegs $3 25; rye flour $4 50@4 75 ₱ barrel.

HAY.—The receipts continue light with a limited supply on hand. Prices are steady as follows: Prime No. 1 timothy $13 00@14 00; No. 2 $11 00@12 00; mixed prairie $10 00@11 00. Baled hay from store sales at $15 00@16 00. Loose hay in wagon sold all the way from $11 00@15 00, as to quality.

MILL FEED.—The market contains a fair supply, and prices have been uniform for some time with an active market. We quote bran at $1 50@1 60 ₱ ton; middlings $1 70@1 80; Chop feed $30 00@31 00.

Country Produce.

APPLES.—As noted in our last the receipts are arriving more freely, but not in bulk, however, is a dull one, without notable change. We quote at $1 25@1 50 per bbl for choice; 50c@$1 00 for common.

BEANS.—Dealers report a fair trade demand at unchanged prices, viz.: small white navy $1 15@1 25 ₱ bushel.

BROOM CORN.—Was more fancied. We quote choice hurl with sales at 7@8c, as to quality; brush that will work up 6@7c; self-working green 5½@6c; red tipped 3@5½c; inferior 3@4c; crooks 3@5½c.

BUTTER.—The receipts were steadily increasing with a fair supply on the market. The demand, however, for desirable table butter is fully up with the supply. We quote prime to choice solid packed in tubs and firkins at 22@25c; in 1 to 2 lb prints 26@28c; roll do 25@27c; creamery 33@35c per lb.

CHEESE.—Our demand inactive and prices are firm. We quote prime Ohio factory in round lots at 12c ₱ lb for August makes; jobbing at 13¾@13¾c; September cheese sells at 13c in round lots. New York Goshen rules at 12½ @13c in a round lots; higher by the jobbing way.

CHESTNUTS.—The market is easy and prices are lower, ruling to-day at $5 50@6 ₱ bu-hel.

EGGS.—The supply and demand continue fully equal. Prices are without change, with sales at 18@20c, the latter for selected.

FEATHERS.—Choice are quoted at 60@65c in wholesale lots; lower qualities 50@55c.

FRESH FRUITS.—The stock of grapes has been materially reduced, hence prices are well maintained with sales at 80 per cwt. Pears are steady at $2 00@2 50 per bushel.

HONEY.—There is a quiet and easy market with sales at choice 28@30c ₱ lb; new California 26@28c ₱ lb.

POULTRY.—The demand is fair and the market is steady. We quote live chickens at 35@40c ₱ pair by the coop.

SEEDS.—Dealers report a dull market, buying being shy and disposed to take hold sparingly. Irish are selling in a jobbing way from store at $2 75@3 00 per bushel, as to quality; Jerseys, $3 25@3 50; Baltimores $2 50@3 00.

TIMOTHY SEED.—Timothy seed is dull and weak at $2 00 @2 15 per bushel. Cloverseed is quiet and easy at $7 50@8 00 ₱ bushel.

VINEGAR.—There is a moderate demand at 16 @18c ₱ gallon for prime country stock; 14@15c for best city makes.

Provisions.

The demand was fair and sales were regular, and holders were firm in their views, the advices from the West being favorable for holders. The card rates are:

Hams—Ex. S. C. ₱ lb	15¼	Mess pork ₱ bbl	$18 75
Do. Canvassed	15½	Short cut do	18 25
Shoulders Ex. S.C.	—	Lard, ₱ pr leaf, tes	12
Do. Canvassed	10	Lard, ref. for summer use, in tcs.	12½
B'fast bacon S.C.	—	Do. hf-bbls	13
Do. Canvassed	14	Do. bkts	14
Dried beef ₱ K. S. c.	10	Do. ½ ₱ caddies	14½
Do. Canvassed	16	Do. 5 ₱ do	14½
Beef tongues s. c. ₱ per doz	$6 50	Do. 3 ₱ pails	14½
Bacon shoulders	9½	Do. 5 ₱ do	14½
Short rib sides	10½	Do. 3 ₱ do	14½
Clear sides	11¼	Ham sausage	15

OILS.—The current rates are:

	Winter.	Fall.
Double extra	95	90
No. 1	87	75
No. 2	82	65
White miners	65	60
Yellow	60	55

GROCERIES.—The demand has fallen off. We quote at $2 00@2 50 per bb.

TEAS.—Held firmly through 55c; city rendered 54@55c; count ry 50@52c.

GROCERIES.—We call especial attention to an active market and a good demand for the leading descriptions. The rates are:

Green Coffees.	₱ lb.	*Sugars.*	₱ lb.
Fancy Rio	21	Standard A	10½@10⅝
Choice Rio	20	Standard A	10⅜@10½
Prime do	19	Extra C	10@10¼
Good do	20	Extra C—yel	9¾@10
Ordinary Rio	17	C	9½@9¾
Java	30	Franklin, B	10½@10¾
Roasted Coffees.		Cut Loaf	11
1lb.oz.papers	25	Crushed	11
2lb grades do	25	Powdered	11
Rio, in bulk	22	Granulated	10¾
Java, in papers	35	Molasses	₱ gal.
Java, in bulk	34	Syrups, N. O.	60
Teas.		Prime	65@70
Youngllyson	40	Good	50@55
Gunpowder	50	*Spices.*	
Imperial	35	Ex. white drps	25
Hyson	35	Ex. white pkd	30
Oolong	35	Lower grades	20
Fancy do	50	*Soaps.*	
Souchong	30	Irish soap, 1 box	4
Rice.		S. S. Star, ₱ box	5
Choice Carlin	6@7	Babbitt's best, 1 box	6
Patna	7	Gold do	6
Rangoon	6	Crystal do	6
Starch.	₱ lb	Do. N. Y. city	5
Pearl	9	German mottled	7
Silver gloss	9½	California, ₱ box	1
Corn	9½	*Soda.*	
Spices (whole).		Bi-carb, in kgs	4½
Cloves	45	Bi-carb in 10 lb pkgs	5
Allspice	17	Bi-carb in 5 papers	5
Cassia	22	Sal. soda	2
Pepper	18	Star, full wt	6
		Crystal do	6
		Mould	10

FISH.—A moderate business is done at steady quotations, as follows:

	Per bbl.		Per bbl.
Extra No. 1 Mess		Round herring	$6 50
Mackerel	$25 00	Split Labrador do	5 00
Extra No. 1 shore	20 00	Lake Pick., hf-bbls	3 50
Extra No. 1 bay	17 00	Lake Herring, do	2 25
Extra No. 2 large	12 00	Lge Genge cod	
No. 2 medium	10@11	fish, ₱ lb	6
Large No. 3	10 00	Mud Shad, do	5½
No. 3 medium	8 00	Halibut, ₱ lb	12½
Whitefish, hf-bbls	5 00	No. 1 Herring, ₱ box	25
Lake Trout, do	4 50	Scaled Herring	40

FOREIGN FRUITS.—There is a moderate trade We quote as follows: Raisins—Layers, old, per box, $2 25; Layers, new, $2 75; Valentias, old, 9½c ₱ lb; new do 10½c; Sultanas No. Dates 8½@9c ₱ lb. Currants 7½c. Citron 30c. Prunes 8c. Almonds—Langnedoc 23c; do shelled 38c; do Princess 32c; do Jordan 35c, do tarragona 30c. Filberts 16c. Smyrna figs 16c. Brazil nuts 10c. Macaroni 11@18c. Tapioca 10c. Lemons—Palermo, ₱ box, $7 50. Oranges are firm at $6 50 ₱ box. Cocoanuts $7 00 ₱ hundred.

CANNED GOODS.—Trade is fair at unchanged quotations. We quote green peas, 2 lb cans per doz, $2 00; raspberries do $2 00; strawberries do $1 75; gooseberries do $1 35; pineapples do, $2 20; black berries do, $1 50; peaches, 2 lb cans per doz, $2 25; tomatoes do, $1 85; pickles, bbls, $8 50; half-bbls, $5 00.

Petroleum—Weekly Review.

October 7.—The following are the receipts of crude for the past week, by pipe line and railroad, with a comparison table for previous years; also, the exports of refined eastward by the various railroads:

	Receipts crude, bbls.	Expts Penn'a R. R. bbls.	Expts Atl. Val. R. R. bbls.
Monday, October 2	1,690		1,800
Tuesday, October 3	518		2,351
Wednesday, October 4	1,963		1,119
Thursday, October 5	1,945		2,593
Friday, October 6	2,629		1,375
Saturday, October 7	2,644		1,874
Total for week	10,550		11,082

Since January 1	1,354,456	1,254	672,147
To October 7, 1876	1,375,006		674,229
Same time 1875	1,260,074		539,460
Same time 1874	1,337,242	111,339	720,113
Same time 1873	1,454,318	63,328	697,408
Same time 1872	955,731	102,100	483,329
Same time 1871	917,850	81,616	466,750
Same time 1870	859,470	119,774	482,521
Same time 1869	776,077	94,438	530,886
Same time 1868	997,980	148,058	490,491

BUSINESS.—The market since our last has made no material change; prices, however, varied ally, an advance one day was generally to lowed by a decline the next. The crude receipts from January to date are the largest ever received, except in 1873, and from present appearances before the year closes it will reach even that. It leads last year by over 500,000 barrels. Refined remains steady, prices not quoted lower. The market, however, is less firm and buyers more indifferent about taking hold than they were at the date of our last weekly review. The refined shipments East exceed last week several thousand barrels.

The following are the sales and resales of crude petroleum during the past two weeks:

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Monday	91,000	Thursday	81,000
Tuesday	68,000	Friday	65,000
Wednesday	153,000	Saturday	69,000
Total			527,000
Last week			426,000

CRUDE RECEIPTS.—The following are the crude receipts from all points for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude received, barrels	10,580	10,550

The following are the crude receipts from all points for the past twelve years, from January 1 to—

	Barrels
October 7, 1876	1,375,006
Same time 1875	1,260,074
Same time 1874	1,337,242
Same time 1873	1,454,318
Same time 1872	955,731
Same time 1871	917,850
Same time 1870	859,740
Same time 1869	776,077
Same time 1868	997,980
Same time 1867	669,774
Same time 1866	333,498
Same time 1865	405,283

EXPORTS OF REFINED.—The following are the exports of refined oil East for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Allegheny Valley Railroad	14,270	11,082

The following are the exports of refined oil East by the various routes for the past five years from January 1 to October 7:

	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
P. R. R.	102,043	63,328	111,339	4,089
A. V. R. R.	483,329	697,408	720,119	530,409
Total	585,372	670,736	831,452	543,491

	1,254
	678,229
	679,483

123,000

By river to Richmond	27,099
By Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad	

SATURDAY.

CRUDE.—Trade during the week was somewhat unsettled and prices have settled down to about the same they were at the date of our last weekly review.

FARRER, PA., October 7.—The market was firm throughout the day, prices running from $3 60@3 65, the principal transactions being at $3 60½. This price is now bid and may be quoted as the closing rate. Shipment entirely neglected and can scarcely be quoted over certificate prices; Union still offered 10c below United and Conduit; well rates $3 62½.

REFINED.—The market was steady but not very active; prices have undergone no change. The rate in Baltimore and Philadelphia for standard white was 25½@25¾c; cases 30c. New York dealers were still asking 29c; in our own market the rates were 22c for 500 and 1,000 barrel lots, and to the home trade 22½@23c per gallon.

OIL BARRELS.—Are dull and prices unchanged; country $1 20@1 25; city $1 20@1 35, as to size.

OIL CITY, October 7.—The *Derrick* says: The first sales of United, old, were made at $3 56½; from this point a gradual advance was made to $3 64½, which was the highest point attained. There were only few sales above $3 62½. In the afternoon but little was done and declined to $3 60, at which the market closed steady. Shipment $3 63@3 67½. Total sales and shipments 25,000 barrels.

TITUSVILLE, October 7.—The *Herald* says: The speculative feeling in the crude petroleum market seems to have come to a dead calm. There were a few splurges by the Oil City ring in United at the same quotations as yesterday, and then everybody appeared to retire and absolutely nothing was done in any of the deliveries. Closing quotations at 9 P. M.:

	Bid.	Asked.
Oil at wells	$3 60	$3 70
United certificates	3 61½	3 62½
Shipment	3 70	3 75½
Upper creek	3 90	3 75½

Sales 30,000 barrels, spot; United, at from $3 60@3 65.

NEW YORK, October 7, closing October 6.—There are no offers to sell under the recent quoted figures, but a very quiet feeling still prevails. Crude is quoted at 14c; in shipping order 18c; refined 26c; refined in cases 30@31c; naptha 14c for city. At Baltimore and Philadelphia refined is unchanged, but Oils dull; mixed 33½c; rejected 26c.

LOUISVILLE, October 7.—Petroleum steady at 18½c. Flour dull and nominal. Wheat dull and red 0@1 00; amber $1 00@1 15. Corn dull and nominal; white 38c; mixed 37c; yellow 38c at $17 50. Bacon steady at 8@10½@10½c. Lard dull at 11½@12c. Whisky 1 07.

MILWAUKEE, October 7.—Flour quiet and nearly nominal. Wheat opened weak and closed heavy; No. 1 Milwaukee spot 90c; No. 1 do 90½; No. 3, 81@82c. Corn steady at 42½@43c; No. 3 do 41c. Oats dull; No. 2 white 29½c; No. 3 do 28½c. Barley dull; No. 2 spring 88c; No. 3 spring 85c.

LIVERPOOL, October 7.—California wheat, white 10s 4d@10s 6d; red 10s 2d@10s 4d; Atlantic Slope 8s 8d red Western spring 9s 2d@9s 9d; white 9s 5d@9s 7d. Corn 29s@29s. Oats 34s@35s. Clover-seed 56@58s.

ST. LOUIS, October 7.—Cotton and flour dull and nominal. Wheat lower; No. 2 red fall at 91½@92c. Oats dull at 33½c. No. 2 barley firm. Provisions dull and nominal. Whisky dull at $1 06.

BOSTON, October 7.—Flour firm and unchanged. Corn steady; mixed and yellow 60@ 56c. Oats dull No. 1 at 34@36c; regardless 40@42c.

NEW ORLEANS, October 7.—Oats steady at 45c. Pork firm at $17 50. Others unchanged.

MEMPHIS, October 7.—Cotton firm at 10¼c. Others unchanged.

OSWEGO, October 7.—Wheat dull; No. 1 Milwaukee club $1 01. Corn unchanged.

Live Stock.

CHICAGO, October 7.—Cattle—Receipts 500 head. Shipments 4,300 head. Market dull; prices unchanged.

Hogs—Receipts 10,000 head. Shipments 5,300 head. Market fairly active and steady; sales at $5 00@5 35, chiefly $5 05@5 20.

Sheep—Receipts 300 head. Market steady and unchanged.

CINCINNATI, October 7.—Hogs firm; common light $5 00@5 60; fair to good light $5 75@6 00; heavy $5 25@6 00.

ST. LOUIS, October 7.—Hogs steady; shipping to good Yorkers $5 65@5 80; bacon $5 75@ 5 90.

Cattle—Little doing and prices nominally unchanged.

Wool.

BOSTON, October 7.—Wool quiet but in fair demand from manufacturers; sales 1,500,000 pounds; prices well maintained with a firm feeling in some grades; very small stock desirable fleeces: Ohio and Pennsylvania extra and No. 1 38@41c; double extra 41@42c; treble extra and pickings 42c; Michigan 37@ 39c; Wisconsin 36@35½c; Western 28@34c; combing and delaine 40@50c; combing 35@ 40c; delaine, fine, do 41½@42c.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, October 7.—Cotton steady at 10⅝@11c. Futures dull; October 10 15-16@ 11 3-32c; November 11@11 3-32c; December 11 5-32c; January 11 9-32@11 5-16c; February 11 25-32@11½c; March 11 23-32c.

LIVERPOOL, October 7.—Cotton dull at 5¾ @6¼d. Sales 8,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export and 1,500 American.

SAVANNAH, October 7.—Market quiet; middling 10¾c; Charleston—Market steady; middling 10¾c. Galveston—Market weak; middling 9¾c. Mobile—Market quiet and firm; middling 10c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, October 7.—Business quiet with domestic commission houses and jobbing trade; less active. Cotton goods in fair request and steady in price. Prints continue in good demand and firm. Ginghams quiet. Dress goods in steady request. Woolen goods move slowly. Skirts fairly active. Shawls quiet. Hosiery in light demand.

Iron.

NEW YORK, October 7.—Metals—Manufactured copper unchanged. Pig from dull and unchanged. Russian sheeting 15½c gold. Nails steady; cut $3 10; clinch $4 05@5 35. Horseshoes 5@6c.

Sales of Pig Iron.

The Philadelphia *Price-Current* of Saturday reports the following sales: Pig iron continues in good demand. Sales of 2,000 tons, including No. 1 foundry at $22 00@22 50; No. 2 at $20 00@21 00 here, and grey forge at $18 00 at the furnace, and $19 00@20 00 here.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK.

Dakota	October 10...Liverpool.
Bothnia	October 10...Liverpool.
Hindoo	October 11...Hull.
Weiland	October 11...Hamburg.
P. Caland	October 12...Rotterdam.
City of Berlin	October 14...Liverpool.
Utopia	October 19...Glasgow.
Main	October 14...Bremen.
Alsatia	October 14...Glasgow.
Canada	October 14...Hayre.
Helvetia	October 14...Liverpool.
Erin	October 14...London.
Cornwall	October 14...Bristol.
Idaho	October 17...Liverpool.
Abyssinia	October 18...Liverpool.
Frisia	October 19...Hamburg.
State of Virginia	October 19...Glasgow.
Germanic	October 21...Liverpool.
Italy	October 21...Liverpool.
Neckar	October 21...Bremen.
Anchoria	October 21...Glasgow.
Gilmis Castle	October 21...London.
Navarino	October 21...Hull.
Montana	October 21...Liverpool.
Russia	October 25...Liverpool.
State of Nevada	October 26...Glasgow.
Cambria	October 25...Hamburg.
W. A. Scholten	October 26...Rotterdam.
Celtic	October 28...Liverpool.
City of Chester	October 28...Liverpool.
Kenilworth	October 30...Antwerp.
Nevada	October 31...Liverpool.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Indiana	October 12...Liverpool.
Nederland	October 18...Antwerp.
Illinois	October 21...Liverpool.
Lord Clive	October 26...Liverpool.

FROM BOSTON.

China	October 14...Liverpool.
Parthia	October 21...Liverpool.
Atlas	October 28...Liverpool.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Hibernia	October 11...Liverpool.
Ohio	October 19...Bremen.
Caspian	October 25...Liverpool.

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* has this to say about the public landing: It is in a miserable condition and sadly needs the early attention of the street cleaning department. Neither the Wharfmaster nor the Wharf Committee is responsible for its

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Weather Report.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., ROOM 23 FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA., October 8, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	Dir.	Force.	Weath.
			—WIND.—			
7 A. M.	30.065	42	65.5	S. W.	9 m'ls	Clear.
2 P. M.	30.055	51	39.5	W.	8 m'ls	Cloudy
9 P. M.	30.194	43	58.5	N.	4 m'ls	Fair.

Mean barometer...30.122 Highest thermom... 52
Mean thermom... ..... Lowest thermom... 38

Off the Track.

A freight train on the Pennsylvania Railroad ran off the track near Johnstown yesterday morning, wrecking several cars. The Cincinnati express, due here at 8:20 A. M., was detained three hours in consequence of the accident. The tracks were speedily cleared of the obstruction, and travel is now unimpeded.

Pittsburgh Clearing House.

The exchanges and balances at the Pittsburgh Clearing House for the week ending Saturday last, were as follows:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
October 2.....	$4,043,806 21	$210,102 05
October 3.....	717,275 74	111,243 98
October 4.....	695,178 35	96,550 72
October 5.....	813,333 01	102,015 88
October 6.....	770,902 83	194,111 77
October 7.....	890,492 05	206,871 56
	$4,811,076 19	$924,345 95

Obituary.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. John McCabe, mate of the steamer John L. Rhoads, which sad event took place on Saturday. Mr. McCabe had been identified with river interests since boyhood, and was generally esteemed for his many estimable qualities. His funeral will take place this morning. Carriages from Williams' undertaking establishment at 8 A. M.

Charles Nelson, one of the oldest citizens of the city, died Friday night, at his residence on Stevenson street, at the age of seventy years. He came to Pittsburgh in 1839, and followed the business of a contractor until a year or two ago, when his health failed him, and he was compelled to relinquish active duties. In his time he was one of the best known men in the city. He had the masonry contracts of the Pennsylvania Railroad for a number of years, and did nearly all the stone work on the old Duquesne and the outer depots.

The Prison Inspectors.

A regular monthly meeting of the Prison Inspectors of the county was held on Saturday, Judge White, President *pro tem.*, in the chair. Secretary Warner and the quarterly report of the Jail Warden, showing the number of prisoners received, discharged and on hand for the quarter ending the 1st inst.

Bills to the amount of $372 51 were ordered to be paid. The following bills, paid since the last meeting of the Board, were approved: D. Hartz, for straw and potatoes, three bills, $32 97; John Doyle, bread, $212 85; Wm. Peters, $147 33; West Penn Railroad, tickets to the Workhouse, six bills, $51 60; total bills approved by the Board $740 26.

The matter of furnishing meals to the prisoners of the county was referred to the incoming quarterly committee.

The following were appointed to constitute the Visiting Committee for the ensuing quarter: Judge White, Mayor Phillips and Commissioner McClelland.

The Deaf and Dumb.

The Western Pennsylvania Institute for the Deaf and Dumb will open for the reception of pupils on the 25th instant.

Any mute, resident of the State, between the age of six and twenty, may be admitted, provided he is not subject to any physical infirmity which would involve peril to others. Children whose parents may not be able to pay for their board and tuition will be admitted free, as State pupils. Others will be required to meet the annual charge of $240, either in whole or in part, and in such cases, payment should be made semi-annually. The Principal will be at the Union Depot in Pittsburgh on Wednesday, October 25th, in order to take charge of such city pupils whose parents may not find it convenient to accompany them to Turtle Creek. The train will leave at 2:41 P. M., and it is requested that all be there promptly at the time mentioned.

Applications for the admission of pupils should be made personally or by letter to James H. Logan, A. M., Acting Principal, Turtle Creek, Allegheny county, Pa.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

COUNCILS meet this afternoon.

THE Chamber of Commerce will meet a half past two o'clock to-day.

ALLEGHENY school officials report 400 school excursionists under Smythe.

THE miners at Kinney & Pasmore's coal works, opposite Mansfield, are to go to work in a few days at two cents per bushel.

TERRENCE DALY has been sent to the barrel factory for six months for insulting Judge Ewing at Friday night's ball in Lafayette Hall.

LIEUTENANT CRONIN, who was shot by burglars two weeks ago, is recovering rapidly. He expects to be on the streets to-day.

MAYOR PHILLIPS, of Allegheny, had seven common cases before him yesterday morning, in which light fines were imposed.

DAVID WEIMER, an aged and partially deaf man, was run over and killed on the Connellsville road at West Newton on Friday evening.

THROUGH some misunderstanding Mr. James Wardrop, of Sewickley, has been enchored out of the Centennial prize for sickel pears.

COMPANY A, Duquesne Greys, Captain Wood McKnight, will target shoot at McKeesport on the 15th inst. They will be accompanied by the Eighteenth Regiment band.

GEORGE LAGRANGE on Saturday made an information against Lindeman and Hersh, charging them with the larceny of hinges, tools, etc., valued at $20. Warrants were issued.

ONE cent and three-quarters per bushel of eighty pounds is being paid to the miners in the fourth pool on the Monongahela river, and three or four works are in operation at that price.

GEORGE GROVES, while at work on a building, corner of Manhattan and Locust streets, Allegheny, Saturday afternoon, fell from the scaffold and broke one of his legs and otherwise injured himself.

MAYOR MCCARTHY has signed the resolution authorizing the payment of $5,000 to C. J. Shultz for the construction of the Sylvan avenue bridge. The money is to come out of the contingent funds.

A MAN, whose name was not learned by the reporters, was knocked down and robbed of a small sum of money at the corner of Pearl and Federal streets, Allegheny, about two o'clock yesterday morning.

ON yesterday morning a gilt-framed mirror was found by Officer Farrenbaugh in an alley in the rear of Marvin's bakery on Liberty street. The owner will find his property at the office of the Chief of Police.

EDWARD KELLY, charged with stabbing Michael Craddock in the back of the neck recently, during a fracas in a Limerick saloon, had a hearing before the Mayor on Saturday. He was held in $1,000 bail for court.

EMIL MYERS, an adult, has been arrested and held for a hearing, charged with assaulting a boy named John Raub. So bad was the battery that Raub's shoulder was dislocated. The parties reside in the Ninth ward.

ON Saturday afternoon the pupils of the various Catholic schools of the city visited the Exposition. The procession, numbering probably 2,000, created considerable interest as it passed down Fifth avenue, headed by a brass band.

JAMES GILLESPIE, charged with assault and battery and surety of the peace by S. Reed Johnston, has waived a hearing before the Mayor, and been held in $300 bail in each case for court. The charges grew out of partnership troubles.

CORONER MCCALLIN received a dispatch on Saturday from Justice George K. Robb, of Noblestown, announcing that George Bailie, a miner, had been found dead in a coal bank in that vicinity. The Squire was deputized to hold the inquest.

THE report in regard to the illness of Colonel Thomas A. Scott, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, is officially denied. The report originated by the serious illness and subsequent death of Mr. Thomas Scott, son of the President of the Allegheny Valley Railroad.

A MAN, whose name was given as George Ahrens, while riding in a buggy with his wife and two children, about noon yesterday, was thrown from the vehicle by his horse running away, and was considerably cut and bruised. The other occupants of the buggy fell out also, but were not injured. The accident occurred on Chestnut street, Allegheny.

THE committee in charge of the school children's excursion to the Centennial announce that no tickets will be sold afternoon of Friday next, October 13, and that all parties wishing to take advantage of the reduction in the hotel accommodations and admission will report at 81 Fourth avenue, before Friday noon, or to the Secretary of the Board of School Controllers of Allegheny city.

THE Pennsylvania Railroad Company is now prosecuting an improvement on the line of their road between New York and Philadelphia that deserves imitation on the main line leading to this city. The improvement will make the route between the two great cities of the country one of the most comfortable railways in the land. It consists of the ballasting of the whole line of the road, in order to avoid the annoyance of dust. The ballasting has now been completed from East Newark to Hackensack bridge. The stone is screened after it is broken and laid upon the roadbed to the depth of about four inches, and also on either side of the tracks, no dust whatever being created by passing trains. The tracks, as far as New Brunswick, it is expected, will be completed by the 1st of November.

Saturday's Spectacle.

The Most Brilliant Pageant Yet

The South Side Ablaze With Enthusiasm.

Nearly Nine Thousand Republicans in Line.

Magnificent Display of Fireworks and Universal Rejoicing—Superb Marching by Eyes and Wheeler Hosts—The Largest Torchlight Procession Ever Held in Allegheny County—An Earnest of What the Banner County Can Do and Not Half Try—Mottoes, Notes, &c.

Perfectly splendid is the verdict given on on all sides with regard to the mammoth Republican demonstration which awoke the echoes of the South Side hills on last Saturday night. In the very heart of the iron industry, the very hot-bed of the tariff, it was eminently proper the hosts of that party which has preserved the Union and fostered manufactures should give evidence of the faith that still lives only to achieve greater deeds for the advancement of the mechanical arts. With barely a week's preparation, and with little advertising the various Republican marching clubs of the county gathered in their might, and made the Birmingham of America, with its hundreds of furnaces, mills and factories, a moving sea of fire. The resulting spectable was one that is rarely witnessed in a generation, and one certainly that will be ever vividly remembered by the many thousands of spectators who made Carson street and its approaches a living mass of humanity.

That the citizens of the South Side appreciated the brilliant pageant was attested by the extensive and elaborate decorations which literally instituted from one end of that section to the other. Evergreens, festoons, wreaths, Chinese lanterns, mottoes and fire works greeted the participants in the procession at every turn, and even in such Democratic strongholds as Limerick the enthusiastic plaudits of the spectators and the lavish decorations were a source of rejoicing, and were loudly cheered by the passing columns. Ardent Democrats imagined that their parade the previous Saturday night could not be excelled. But they admit after the experience of last Saturday night that the Republicans can outmarch, outshout and outdo them in every respect.

Promptly at half-past seven o'clock, Captain E. Y. Breck, with a section of two guns of Hutchinson's Battery, fired a salute of fifty rounds from the landing immediately below the south terminus of the Smithfield street bridge, a locality made memorable by the fact that several gun boats were constructed there during the war for service against the "solid South," which now seeks to control by the ballot the Union it endeavored for four long and bloody years to destroy.

When the procession did move—about eight o'clock—our reporters stationed a various localities counted the numbers in line, and they all agree that the entire column exceeded 8,000. Several clubs in either city did not turn out, and a number outside Pittsburgh and Allegheny were not on hand. As it was, however, the display exceeded expectation. The doubtful and the lukewarm were confirmed, and the loyal were gratified at the splendid display of strength.

The Procession.

At precisely eight o'clock the head of the column moved from the Suspension bridge down Carson street to Temperanceville and thence over the published route in the following order:

Union Township Hayes and Wheeler Cavalry, forty men, as escort to the Chief Marshal.

Chief Marshal, Aldermen Philip Hoerr and Erret Wilson.

Hon. Russell Errett, Joseph M. Gazzam Esq., and guests in carriages.

NORTH SIDE DIVISION.

The Allegheny division was a credit to the procession. The various clubs mustered in their full strength, and the appearance of the men, the military precision of their marching, the significant mottoes on their transparencies, and their general good conduct, attracted the attention and elicited the admiration of all the spectators along the somewhat tiresome route they were compelled to traverse. Division Marshal Megraw and his aids are entitled to the highest praise for the successful manner in which the Alleghenians carried out their part of the programme. The division appeared in the procession in the following order:

Reserve Silver Cornet Band.

Fourth Ward Pioneers, Major Dick Brown commanding battalion. This splendid organization consisted of the heroic companies, commanded as follows: Company A, Captain Bowers; Company B, Captain Wm. Kitchen; Company C, Captain J. W. Tompkins. The battalion numbered 310 men.

Marshal John Megraw and Aides.

Allegheny Drum Corps.

Veteran Battalion, A. J. Pentlecost, President; Major D. L. Megraw commanding battalion, and Captain David Nichol commanding company. This battalion numbered 161 men.

German Silver Cornet Band.

Fourth Ward Minute Men, Captain Jas. Archibald, 154 men. This organization attracted universal attention by its splendid discipline and excellent marching.

Keystone Band.

Grand Central Battalion, commanded by Adjutant James Watts, Major Cooke being absent on account of sickness. The battalion turned out 224 men, embraced in three companies commanded respectively by Captains Kitchen, Reynolds and Barker.

Second Ward Drum Corps.

Second ward Hayes and Wheeler Marching Club, 78 men, Captain Ed. Armstrong.

Two wagons, from the Third ward, containing some forty voters, carrying transparencies, one of which bore the inscription, "Our club good for 200 voters for Hayes and Wheeler."

Germania Band.

Third Ward Marching Club, Captain Clowes, 107 men.

Third Ward Grand Central Club (colored), Captain John Jenkins, 111 men.

Third Ward Juniors, 40 boys, Captain Aiken.

Drum Corps.

Third Ward Vigilants (colored), 84 men, Captain Taylor.

Drum Corps.

Fifth Ward Marching Club, Captain George Bardonner, 91 men.

Drum Corps.

Finn Ward Juniors, Captain Wm. Hall, 58 boys.

Brass band.

Sixth Ward Hayes and Wheeler Battalion, Major D. R. Callin, 223 voters. This club carried a large transparency bearing numerous devices and mottoes, among which was "Sammy coming out of the little end of the horn."

Sixth Ward Juniors, Captain James Simpson, 34 boys.

Sixth Ward Colored Club, 75 men, Captain G. Bowie.

Mounted men of the Ninth and Eleventh wards, 63 in number, commanded by Capt. Keyser.

Masonic Brass Band.

Marching Club of the Ninth and Eleventh wards, 234 men, commanded by Captain Canham.

Sewickley Marching Club, 220 men, Captain C. H. Johnson.

Sewickley Colored Club, 43 men, Captain William Parker.

EAST END DIVISION.

This division, composed of the various clubs from Lawrenceville and the East End, arrived at the rendezvous promptly, and along the route through the old city attracted general admiration. General Negley, the Division Marshal, formed his corps with true veteran precision, and when his command reached the South Side, they vied with the other divisions in superb marching. The Lawrenceville battalion was the recipient of special encomiums. The division marched in the following order:

General Jas. S. Negley, Marshal, with a staff of twenty aids.

Martial Band.

Twenty-third Ward Hayes, Wheeler and Errett Club, 150 men, Captain Israel Keller.

Great Eastern Band.

East End Club, 170 men, Captain P. D. Perchment.

Drum Corps.

Wilkins township Hayes and Wheeler Club, 120 men, Capt. W. F. McKelvey.

Drum Corps.

Swissvale Hayes and Wheeler Club, 80 men, Capt. Sam. Dougherty.

Coal Valley Band.

Welsh Hayes and Wheeler Battalion.

Welsh Glee Club.

Welsh Central Hayes and Wheeler Club

This organization comprised delegations from the South Side, Soho, Lawrenceville and Woods Run, and were marshaled by Thos. W. Davis, Esq., assisted by a numerous staff. There were not less than 442 men in the ranks, and every man was a voter.

Stehle's Cornet Band.

Joe Mitchell Glee Club.

Carriages containing prominent citizens of the Seventeenth ward.

Star Drum Corps.

Lawrenceville Hayes, Wheeler and Errett Battalion, including the Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth wards: Hayes, Wheeler and Errett Clubs, Companies A, B, C and D, in all 650, under command of Colonel R. Paul, distributed as follows:

Seventeenth ward Hayes and Wheeler Club, 150 men, Captain John D. Hoerr.

Star Drum Corps.

Seventeenth ward Republican Club, 80 men, Captain Chas. Robinson.

Martial Band.

Sixteenth ward Hayes, Wheeler and Errett Club, 120 men, Captain R. Dalzell.

Eighteenth Ward Drum Corps.

Eighteenth ward Hayes, Wheeler and Errett Club, 80 men, Captain Alonzo Kennedy.

Fifteenth ward Hayes, Wheeler and Errett Club, 113 men, Captain Thos. Parker.

Friendship Cornet Band.

Fifteenth ward Republican Junior Club, 80 Juniors.

Fifteenth ward Solar Iron Works, 80 men.

Lawrenceville Republican club, 60 men.

Verona Hayes, Wheeler and Errett Club, 150 men, Captain Dan Stottler.

Sandy Creek Hayes, Wheeler and Errett Club, 88 men, Captain J. M. Johnson.

OLD CITY DIVISION.

There was a general expectation that this division would display some crack marching, and right handsomely did the various clubs respond. Marching by sections of sixteen with the carriage of boys in blue almost all the clubs presented a most attractive appearance, and were the recipients of a constant storm of plaudits along the entire route. The Division marched in the following order:

Eighteenth Regiment Band.

Hellick's Drum Corps.

Errett Guards, sixty men, Captain Barr as escort to the Marshal.

Colonel H. B. Hays and staff of forty aids.

R. M. Snodgrass Glee Club.

Seventh Ward Hayes and Wheeler Club one hundred and twenty-five men, Captain J. D. McCullough.

Pittsburgh Veteran Glee Club.

Martial Band.

Colonel H. B. Hays and staff of forty aids.

R. M. Snodgrass Glee Club.

Seventh Ward Hayes and Wheeler Club one hundred and twenty-five men, Captain J. D. McCullough.

Pittsburgh Veteran Glee Club.

Martial Band.

Fourth ward Hayes and Wheeler Club, 75 men, Captain H. McKnight.

Fifth Ward Glee Club.

Drum Corps.

Fifth ward Hayes and Wheeler Club, 13, men, Captain John Hardy.

Smoky City Drum Corps.

Sixth ward Veteran Club, 200 men, Captain William Richardson.

Brass Band.

Sixth ward Hayes and Wheeler Club, 150 men, Captain Richard Lee.

Martial Band.

Old Grand Central (colored) Club, 160 men, Captain John Hatfield.

This club marched in hollow square, cruciform, and in other fancy styles, performing those difficult maneuvers in superb style.

Martial Band.

Ninth and Tenth Ward Hayes and Wheeler Clubs, two hundred and fifty men, fifty juniors, Captain J. Boyd.

St. Bridget's Cornet Band.

Eleventh Ward Hayes and Wheeler Club, two hundred and eighty-three men, Captain Thomas H. Hunter.

Eleventh Ward Juniors, sixty members.

Eleventh Ward Colored Republican Club, one hundred and fifty men, Captain Gus Lattimer.

Martial Band.

David Spence Glee Club.

Twelfth ward Hayes and Wheeler Club, 140 men, and 60 axmen, Captain William Bryant.

Drum Corps.

Henry McCoy Glee Club.

Thirteenth ward Invincibles, 120 men, Captain H. C. Campbell.

Fourteenth Regiment Drum Corps.

Fourteenth ward Hayes, Wheeler and Errett Club, 240 men, Captain Lew. T. Brown.

SOUTH SIDE DIVISION—EAST END.

This command, marshaled by Aldermanic J. M. Schaefer, gave an excellent account of itself, and drew forth frequent marks of applause. Several of the clubs were nonpareil in their style of marching. I moved in the following order:

Aldermanic J. M. Shafer and staff of 44 aides.

Mt. Washington Cornet Band.

Twenty-sixth ward Hayes and Wheeler Clubs, 140 men, and 40 juniors, Captain Wesley Church.

Washington Cornet Band.

Twenty-sixth ward Hayes and Wheeler Club, 225 men, 60 juniors, Captain James O'Neill.

St. John's Cornet Band.

Twenty eighth ward Hayes and Wheeler Club, 140 men.

Monongahela City Republican Club, 107 men.

Elizabeth Cornet Band.

Elizabeth Republican Club, 80 members.

Twenty ninth ward Hayes and Wheeler Club, 130 men, Captain Willett.

Martial Band.

Elizabeth borough Hayes and Wheeler Club, 120 men.

West Elizabeth Republican Club, 98 men.

Jefferson Township Hayes and Wheeler Club, 60 men.

SOUTH SIDE DIVISION—WEST END.

There was a splendid outpouring of Republican torchbearers from this section and the manner in which they marched entitled them to equal credit with the crack corps in the other Divisions. It moved in the following order:

Major F. C. Negley and staff of 40 aids.

Mt. Oliver Cornet Band.

Thirtieth Ward Hayes and Wheeler Club, 150 men, Captain Richard Jones.

Mt. Oliver Cadets.

Mt. Oliver Glee Club.

Martial Band.

Thirty-first Ward Hayes and Wheeler Club, 100 men, Captain A. C. Thomas.

Thirty-third Ward Hayes and Wheeler Club, 88 men, Captain Robert Ross.

Martial Band.

Mansfield Hayes and Wheeler Club, 108 men.

Company B., Mansfield Colored Republican Club, 40 men.

West End Glee Club.

Beck's Run Cornet Band.

West Liberty Hayes and Wheeler Club, 40 men.

Heath Zouave Drum Corps.

Thirty-second Ward Hayes, Wheeler and Errett Club, 100 men, Captain C. W. Batchelor.

The route proved rather long, and it was midnight before the column was dismissed. Clubs living out of the city were afforded ample facilities on all the railroads, the special trains waiting beyond the appointed time.

MOTTOES.

There were a number of very striking mottoes carried by the various clubs which deserve mention. In such a vast procession it was impracticable to catch all.

The Twenty-third Ward Club carried a transparency on which was represented an eagle doing to the death one of the *Post's* roosters. "The cock crows no more," said the motto.

Wilkinsburg was "good for five hundred majority."

The Joe Mitchell Glee Club—"We sing for Hayes, Wheeler and Erret."

The Lawrenceville Battalion "Discriminate in favor of Russell Errett."

The Eighteenth ward banner exclaimed "From all Democratic Reforms, O Lord save us."

Another transparency declared that "The Republic guarantees to every citizen Equal Rights, and the Republican Party must see it enforced."

Vernon Club—"Sammy, pay your Income Tax."

The Errett Marching Club—"Hold the Fort."

Welsh Battalion—"The Welsh, as a Nation, are Republicans."

The Twenty eighth Ward Club escorted a banner to a forge, eagle in a wagon.

The motto of the Eighth Ward Club was "The Man who Saved the Ship of State Shall Sail it."

The Eleventh ward (Pittsburgh) Club—"Rebel Claims—We can't stand $200,000,000."

The Twenty-sixth ward—"Under Hayes three Square Meals a Day; Under Tilden, Starvation."

The Twenty-ninth ward—"No Reformers with Bad Records; No Free Trade in Ours."

Third ward, Allegheny—"Our club good for 200 votes." "Tilden after the election," (representation of a very sick man.)

Thirtieth ward—"We vote the straight ticket."

Thirty-third ward—"No payment of rebel war claims."

Sixth ward, Allegheny—"Sammy surely will come out at the Little End of the Horn."

NOTES OF THE PROCESSION.

The Eleventh ward sent out the largest delegation, white and colored.

The Grand Central is one of the best drilled clubs. This club carried three very fine banners, and with the good marching done, Captain Hatfield may be well proud of his company.

Many persons were surprised at the appearance of a company of axmen wearing the old style firemen hats, with the word "Altoona" upon them. They received a warm welcome all along the route. They were Bayardstown boys, however, and the hats were borrowed from the Altoona volunteer firemen.

Several of the Glee clubs, of which we remember that of the Welsh Republican Association, the R. M. Snodgrass, the T. H. Hunter and the Veteran Glee club of the Fourteenth ward, all attracted great attention and were warmly applauded.

The Russell Errett Marching Club, Captain Barr, with their fine, bright uniform, beautiful banners and splendid marching were warmly applauded.

The Lawrenceville battalion made a splendid turnout in number, and its appearance and marching compared favorably with any. They received a warm welcome everywhere.

The chuck of Republican marching clubs in holding together over the very long route was universally remarked. Members of clubs, however, also remark that they don't want so much of it at one time hereafter. It would be well to make short routes.

Many decorations of private dwellings on the South Side were elaborate and tasty. This was not confined to Carson street alone.

There is no question that there were nearly nine thousand men in line.

The Sunday *Leader* put the numbers of the Democratic procession on Sunday night week at 8,000 or 9,000, and it puts the Republican procession of last Saturday night at barely 6,000. The Democratic procession marched in twos and fours, and was, according to the *Leader* itself, but forty-five minutes in passing a given point; while the Republican procession marched in fours eights and sixteens and was, by the same authority, an hour and twenty minutes in passing a given point. Now, therefore, a procession stretched out into twos and fours, and occupying but forty minutes in passing, could contain more than the one that marched compactly in fours, eights, and sixteens and was eighty minutes in passing, passes all comprehension. If the Democratic procession contained 6,000, then the Republicans contained 12,000; and the latter figures would come much the nearest to the truth.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

MEETING AT SWISSVALE.

A large and spirited meeting was held at Swissvale school house on Friday evening. On motion of J. W. McKelvey the following officers were chosen:

President—Jas. E. Dickson.

Vice Presidents—Wm. Collingwood, Dr C. Gladden, Jno. Dunseith, Jas. Moore, Robert Milligan and Charles Stewart.

Secretaries—S. F. McKelvy and A. L. Jobe.

The first speaker was Jas. Fitzsimmons, Esq., who spoke briefly and to the point, and was followed by Major A. M. Brown, who delivered one of the best speeches of the campaign. Hon. J. C. Newmyer then took up the tariff and school questions, and made some excellent points.

A series of resolutions was then offered and unanimously adopted, among which were the following:

Resolved, That we will use every fair means in our power to bring out the full Republican strength of Wilkins on the 7th of November, not only for our national candidates, but for the *entire* local ticket.

Resolved, That we are opposed to turning out organized Union soldiers from every subordinate position at Washington and elsewhere, and putting in their places rebel soldiers who did their utmost to destroy the Union and free Government, and we will not forget our Senators last national session by casting our ballots for a Democratic candidate for Congress.

EAST END REPUBLICANS

A large and enthusiastic Republican meeting was held at the Twenty-first ward stand on Thursday evening. The meeting was called to order by C. C. Flack, Esq., with the following officers:

President—Mathew Edwards.

Vice Presidents—John S. Miller, W. J. Lafferty, George W. Bittner, Samuel Nelson, T. M. Armstrong, George Fuller, C. C. Bacon, Jacob Hartmann, Harry Mosely, John Woodsiyer, John Clark, Dr. Marshall.

Secretaries—Chas. Meskimens, Geo. Bradley, John Beall, Elijah Cronen.

The meeting was addressed by Hon. John C. Newmeyer and J. Vannote, Esq., and there was some good singing by the Twenty-first ward glee club. The East End marching clubs were in attendance.

MEETING AT RIVERTON.

A very large and enthusiastic meeting was held Saturday night at Riverton station, McKeesport. The meeting was called to order by W. A. Dunsnee, Esq., on whose motion Mr. A. Inksup was chosen chairman, with a long list of Vice Presidents and Secretaries, after which the meeting was addressed by S. P. Fulton, John H. Barr and R. S. Frazer, Esqs. The McKeesport Hayes and Wheeler Marching Club, numbering two hundred men and the Hayes and Wheeler Cavalry to the number of forty were in attendance, also the Glee Club, which sang several patriotic songs.

ROUSING REPUBLICAN DEMONSTRATION AT CALIFORNIA.

California, the scene of the grandest demonstration that has taken place in Washington county, on last Saturday and evening. At two o'clock P. M., the crowd assembled to witness the raising of a pole two hundred feet long, with a streamer thirty feet, and a flag seventy-one by seventy-eight feet. This is the pole that knocked the persimmons, the smoothest and largest in the Monongahela Valley. The torchlight procession was truly grand, two hundred torches and two hundred transparencies, with banners, flags, California Glee Club and carriages with speakers in line. After parade, the meeting was addressed by J. G. Wood, Esq., of Brownsville, Pa., who is winning for himself the proud title of the rising young attorney of Washington county, Pa. Next came the Hon. G. V. Lawrence, of Monongahela City—the old man, eloquent—who addressed in his usual masterly way. The audience were at once riveted and gave special attention all through his discourse and were impressed by plain facts, made still more plain by one of fifteen years' experience in our National Congress and State Legislature, that it tolls upon the opposite party (who were there to hear) with such effect that they are likely to lose some from their ranks in our coming elections. Three cheers were given at the close for Hayes and Wheeler, Lawrence, Billings and Woods.

The Truefield Cornet Band rendered the music for the occasion, and for this organization it must say it was the best outside of Pittsburgh in the Western part of the State.

We intend to elect all our Represents tives in this end. We see the issues plainly—not one cent of the public funds to sectarian school—neither do we allow Southern claims. H.

REPUBLICAN PROCESSION AND MEETING IN WEST NEWTON.

On Friday evening last the marching club of West Newton invited the clubs from the surrounding country to visit that borough. Quite a number accepted the invitation, and there was fully one hundred men in line. After marching through the streets of the borough the procession halted before the warehouse annexed to the passenger depot of the railroad. The wareroom had been emptied of its contents, and a platform erected for the speakers and seats for the audience. The room was profusely decorated with flags and banners. The crowd filled in. Mr. J. F. Kreps, one of the oldest and most respected citizens of the borough was called upon to preside and was assisted by a long list of Vice presidents. On taking the chair Mr. Kreps made quite a vigorous speech which was received with hearty applause throughout.

In the opening address Mr. Buckley, a young attorney from Philadelphia, made a short speech. He was followed by Joseph S. Haymaker and John S. Lambie, Esqs.

After the meeting the clubs again paraded the streets and marched to the residence of "Cash" Markle, Esq., after serenading that gentleman, he was called out and made a short address to the clubs. Messrs. Haymaker and Lambie, who were stopping with Mr. Markle, being discovered by the crowd, were again called out and made brief addresses.

The borough of West Newton is thoroughly aroused, and will give a large Republican majority. The marching clubs expect to visit Pittsburgh and take part in our evening parades.

REPUBLICAN MEETING AT BRIDGEVILLE.

A large and enthusiastic Republican meeting was held at Bridgeville last Friday night, of which Captain John Gilfillan was President, Messrs. Walter Foster and Jacob Jordan Vice Presidents, and Dr. David Donaldson Secretary. The meeting was addressed by Hon. Russell Errett and Hon. R. B. Carnahan, whose effective arguments against the restoration of the Confederate Democracy to power created a marked impression on the attentive and intelligent audience.

REPUBLICAN RALLY AT HARMARSVILLE.

On Saturday evening an enthusiastic Republican rally was held at Harmarsville. The meeting organized with the following officers: President, George T. Frazier; Vice Presidents, George Burke, John Wenzell, Wm. Carson, Alfred Quinette, Joseph Hancock and James Patterson; Secretary, James R. Frazier. Stirring speeches were made by General A. Hice, Hon. John Stillwagon and H. A. Collier, Esqs. A magnificent pine pole, 115 feet high, was raised and a handsome flag flung to the breeze. There were at least 2,000 people present.

NOTES.

Professor Howard Day and William D. Foster, Esq., two of the foremost colored men of the State, will address a meeting on Thursday evening, October 12, at a place to be announced hereafter.

It is rumored that Thomas M. Marshall, Esq., will take the stump this week for Hayes and Wheeler. We hope the rumor may prove true, and promise Mr. M. an old fashioned reception.

Captain Edwin's Company A, of the Thirty-sixth ward Hayes and Wheeler battalion, while on its way to join the South Side procession, on Saturday night, was presented with one of the handsomest silk flags that has yet been elevated during the campaign. Mr. A. H. Weaver made the presentation speech. The money to purchase the flag was procured through the efforts of Mrs. Mollie Walters and Miss Tillie Kasenberger.

The W. J. Mathews' Glee Club will meet at Alderman Black's office at 7 o'clock this evening to attend the meeting at Etna.

Hon. James G. Blaine will speak at old City Hall Wednesday evening. The north end platform with seats will be reserved for ladies. The Great Western band will furnish music on the occasion.

The Western Union telegraph wires will be extended into the Republican headquarters on Tuesday, and all the election news from Indiana and Ohio will be received there and announced from the platform over the entrance to the rooms, Fifth avenue.

The Republican County Executive Committee will meet to-morrow afternoon.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

State Supreme Court—Chief Justice Agnew and Justices Sharswood, Mercur, Gordon Woodward and Paxson.

On motion of Hon. H. H. McCormick, Frank Gunnison, Esq., of Erie county, was duly qualified and admitted.

The argument in the case of Mary Vick, administratrix, vs. Arthurs, was resumed by McCormick for plaintiff in error and C. C. Taylor contra.

Miller vs. Munhall, error to Common Pleas No. 2, was argued by Acheson for plaintiff in error, and C. B. M. Smith contra.

Thompson *et al.* vs. Thompson. Error to Common Pleas No. 1, was argued by Samuel C. Schoyer for plaintiff in error and Kirker *contra*.

The appeal of the South Side Cemetery *et al.* and the appeal of R. H. Palmer in the matter of the estate of J. V. Reed, deceased, were *non prossed*, because of the absence of counsel.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Ewing.

Mary Snowden, convicted of adultery on oath of Catharine Trully, was sentenced to pay a fine of ten dollars and undergo an imprisonment in the Workhouse for a period of nine months.

Fred. Opperman, indicted for aggravated assault and battery, on oath of Gustave Mompere, but convicted of simple assault and battery, was sentenced to pay a fine of $5 and costs.

George Jones, convicted of larceny, on oath of Gillian Flick, was sentenced one year to the Workhouse.

Martin Rice, indicted for forcible entry and detainer, on oath of Thos. Jones, Jr., and convicted of forcible entry. Sentence suspended.

Sentence was also suspended in the case of James Coneley, who was found guilty of larceny by reason of insanity. The prosecutor was James Wilson.

Christ. Kruse, indicted on oath of Joseph Irwin for felonious assault and battery, but convicted of unlawful cutting, was fined $10 and costs and sentenced ten days to jail.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO DAY.

Commonwealth vs. Frank Callahan, Samuel Lazelle, J. R. Bradley, Thos. Giles, James Martin, James Mason, Killen & Miller, J. Feiroth, John Schwan, Gottlieb Gang, James Mullen, J. B. Scott, B. Meehan, J. Waxier, *alias* Reddy; David Hansell, Lizzie Coats, Gottlieb Grimbler *et al.*, Wm. Storr, John Eoyn, George Beilstein, James McCarty.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett Stowe and Collier.

Eugene M. O'Neill, Esq., was appointed master in the case of Stewart Armstrong vs. Wm. Boyd.

John Mickle and wife vs. John Lang and wife. Rule on plaintiffs to show cause why John Lang should not be released from imprisonment.

Wm. Shuff, Election Assessor of the Second district, Fourth ward, Allegheny, was directed to assess Patrick Bea and twenty-three others, and have them placed on the list of taxables.

Annie W. Reno, by her next friend, vs. John L. Reno. Rule on defendant to show cause why he should not pay a monthly allowance to his wife for the support of herself and children, pending this suit.

J. H. Robb, committee of Annie M. Haise, lunatic, was discharged at his own petition and Louis W. House was appointed in his stead.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judge White.

Eisessor *et al.*, for use of O. H. P. Williams, vs. Charles Haid. Order for judgment against garnishee granted.

John L. Furst vs. Frederick Fiacke. Report confirmed absolutely.

Wm. Schaum vs. Abraham Campbell. John A. Fox, Esq., appointed Examiner to take testimony and pass upon the exceptions and report.

James C. Monroe vs. Thomas B. Backhouse. B. C. Christy, Esq., appointed Master and Examiner to take testimony.

Goodman *et al.* vs. Goldsmith. Sheriff ordered to sell goods on six days' notice.

Ella Simpson, by her next friend, vs. Wm. Simpson; libel in divorce. Subpœna awarded, returnable the first Monday in January.

Orphans' Court—Judge Hawkins.

Wm. Langkamp, Sr., was appointed guardian of John H. Schmidt, minor. Bond filed and approved.

Estate of Eliza Hoffman, deceased. Amended return allowed and sales confirmed absolutely.

Estate of R. J. Dickey, deceased. Report of sale presented and confirmed *nisi*.

Mary A. Johnston *et al.* Isaac Moore appointed guardian.

Estate of Thos. Keefe, deceased. Citation to Jno. Keefe, administrator, awarded to show cause why he should not be removed.

Estate of E. N. Davis, deceased. Bond of Hill Burgwin, Esq., executor, presented and approved. Time for return of sale extended to October 21st.

Alfred Ireland *et al.* Appointment of Jno. Simons guardian revoked.

Estate of Leonard Tyobel, deceased. Return to order of sale presented and confirmed nisi.

Estate of Geo. Gray and Samuel McKinney, deceased. Widow's appraisement presented and approved *nisi* in each case.

A writ of error in the case of Fred Myers, convicted of the murder of Adam Dorn, at Philo Hall, was taken out by the Prothonotary of the Supreme Court Saturday evening, and the case comes up on the list for argument at the present term.

A suit for slander was entered in the Common Pleas No. 1, by Henry Hoffman and wife, in right of the latter against Patrick Morrow. Five hundred dollars damages are claimed. A *capias* was issued.

Joseph Morganstern filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy in the United States District Court, and Morris Morganstern filed a petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of himself and his partner Nathan Morganstern. The bankrupt firm was engaged in the business of importing and jobbing, millinary goods and notions, at No. 42 Fifth avenue and had an extensive trade.

James C. Waugaman, of Westmoreland county, and R. F. Newcomer, of Westmoreland county, filed petitions in bankruptcy, and the same were referred to Register Marchand.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Library Hall.

A new candidate for popular favor will make her first appearance at this theatre, this evening, in the person of Miss Leonie Rogers—an actress of the emotional school, who, as her friends claim, is fit to be compared with Miss Clara Morris